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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EMBASSY IN USSR HOLDS PRESS MEETING ON DAM PROJECT

SK080725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] On 3 December, a press conference was held at our country's embassy in the Soviet Union in connection with the South Korean puppet clique's denunciation and slandering of our peaceful construction. Reporters of central Soviet newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations, and functionaries of the publication and journalistic sectors attended the press conference.

(Yi Tu-yol), charge d'affaires ad interim of our country, spoke at the press conference. He stated that our country will embark down the road of carrying out the prospective new plan for socialist construction beginning next year and that this grand construction demands the preferential development of fuel and power, and the electric power industry in particular.

He went on to say: Proceeding from this, our country is planning to build a power station at Mount Kumgangsan, which has abundant water resources and favorable natural and geological conditions. The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station is a project that is being accelerated primarily according to the urgent demand for economic development of the country and according to the prospective new plan for socialist construction. Nevertheless, in an effort to hinder our peaceful construction, the South Korean puppets are undertaking to engage in vicious political intrigue propaganda by saying that this is so-called special construction with a military purpose or a means to launch an attack with water in a southward invasion.

He further said: The South Korean puppets say that our Republic is attempting to launch an attack against the South Korean people. However, our Republic even took the brotherly measure of sending relief goods when a disastrous flood occurred in South Korea 2 years ago. This false slander is sophistry that can be uttered only by the antipopular South Korean rulers. Even when the U.S. imperialist aggressors indiscriminately bombed reservoirs in the northern half of the Republic, causing tremendous calamities, during the previous war, we did not engage in retaliation, including bombing dams or power stations in South Korea. Babbling today that we are attempting to engage in attack operations with water is all the more absurd. If the Kumgangsan Power Station is built, this will prevent flood damage from occurring along

the North Han River and in vast areas down the river and will provide favorable conditions for farming in these areas. If we had built the Kumgangsan Power Station 2 years ago, there would have been no such flood damage as the citizens of Seoul suffered in 1984.

Nevertheless, the antipopular South Korean rulers, who did not conduct afforestation to prevent flood damage, causing enormous damage to the people living along the North Han River, find fault with our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station as if they are interested in it. This is ridiculous. The South Korean authorities are spreading lies about the ongoing construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station in an effort to divert the attention of the social circles of South Korea and the world elsewhere.

He concluded his remarks by saying: If the Chon Tu-hwan ring is sincerely concerned about the South Korean people's right to existence, it must not find fault with our construction of the power station, but consider the damage and suffering our nation might face when 1,000 nuclear weapons explode. It must also stop viciously denouncing and slandering our peaceful construction.

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CSO: 4110/049

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JOINT PARTIES MEETING VIEWS SOUTH KOREAN SITUATION

SK061308 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] On 4 December, an emergency joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] and the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party [CCP] was held in Pyongyang.

Attending the joint meeting were Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the KSDP Central Committee; Kim Tae-sop; Choe Hui-chun; and other party post-holders and party members.

The joint meeting discussed the question of taking steps to expose and denounce rackets of fascist suppression and anticommunist confrontation which the South Korean puppets have recently kicked up more heinously.

Chairman Chong Sin-hyok made a report at the joint meeting. He said: Under moving circumstances in which the struggle of the people for independence, democracy, and reunification is being powerfully staged in South Korea, we hold an emergency joint meeting of the KSDP Central Committee and the CCP Central Committee to take steps to expose and denounce rackets of fascist suppression and anticommunist confrontation which the South Korean puppets have recently kicked up more viciously.

Referring to the fact that on 29 November, the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated tyrannical and outrageous fascist suppression to thwart an all-people Seoul rally, at which the NKDP planned to promote constitutional revision providing for a direct presidential election system and to smash the ring's plot to remain in power forever, by laying loose nearly 100,000 heavily armed police forces, he said: The wretches sealed off the rally site and all streets leading to it, barred the NKDP president and other leading members from having access to the rally site, and coercively arrested some 2,250 people by inflicting indiscriminate suppression on them while firing tear gas canisters.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's vicious frustration of the NKDP Seoul rally by branding it as an illegal gathering is an antidemocratic fascist violence against a peaceful rally and a tyrannical suppression of the legitimate political activities of an opposition party.

Following this despicable act, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is heinously conducting the overall suppression of the opposition party and democratic forces in South Korea. As a result of the fascist frenzy of puppet Chon Tu-hwan obsessed with lust for long-term power, South Korea has been placed under the state of a de facto emergency martial law and its situation has reached a very grave stage.

The reporter scathingly condemned and denounced the criminal atrocities of the wretches, stressing that the South Korean puppets' reckless maneuvers for fascist suppression and their rackets of anticommunist confrontation are arousing unanimous indignation among the members of the KSDP and the CCP, the people in the northern half of the Republic, and the world's people desiring justice and democracy.

Speeches followed at the meeting.

In his speech, Song Yong-kuk, director of a department of the KSDP Central Committee, said: South Korea is now enveloped in a horrendous situation in which awful sword-wielding, social chaos, and endless unrest, terror, and despair predominate. As a consequence of the anticommunist confrontation rackets of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and their atrocities of foiling the all-people Seoul rally, South Korean cities and villages have been placed under such a horrible situation as that of the Kwangju incident and have reached the culmination of the danger of being reduced to a sea of blood again.

Denouncing the indiscriminate atrocities of the wretches as proceeding from the bluff and hysteria of the weak, he said: The KSDP party organizations and members should expose and smash every step of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's criminal maneuvers, upholding the banner of sovereignty, independence, democracy, peace, and the protection of human rights.

He expressed the will of the KSDP to vigorously conduct external activities designed to enhance international solidarity and proposed to send a letter to the Socialist International and international organizations in the name of the joint meeting in order to denounce the puppet clique's barbarous suppression of the NKDP.

In his speech, Chon Kum-sok, director of a department of the CCP Central Committee, said: The puppet clique's checking of the all-people Seoul rally--an unprecedented fascist violent act against the democratic political activities of a legitimate party--is arousing intolerable indignation among all fellow countrymen and all Chondoists.

On behalf of all Chondoists, he strongly demanded that the wretches immediately stop the fascist suppression of the off-stage democratic forces, guarantee their democratic activities, and promptly release the arrested and imprisoned people and figures.

Ardently appealing to pool strength with the patriotic and democratic forces in vigorously turning out to the struggle for independence, democracy, and

reunification, he expressed full support for the proposal to send a letter to the Socialist International and international organizations.

In his speech, Cho Kil-nam, deputy director of a department of the KSDP Central Committee, branded the South Korean puppet clique's perpetration of the fascist atrocity of checking and frustrating the Seoul rally of the NKDP with violence by laying loose nearly 100,000 special police forces not as a mere violent outrage, but as an act to obliterate the NKDP and an intolerable challenge to constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system and to democracy, and sternly condemned and denounced this with surging indignation.

He noted: Saying that he will not accept the direct presidential election system, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has openly clamored that if an agreement with the opposition party forces fails to be reached, he will declare martial law or take emergency measures. The South Korea of today has been placed under the state of a virtual martial law without its declaration, which exceeds the state of emergency at the final stage of the Yusin rule, and has been turned into a prison without bars where only the rule of martial law prevails and into a wasteland where there are no human rights and the last trace of democracy has disappeared.

He demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan clique accept constitutional revision providing for the direct presidential election system and unconditionally and immediately resign from the dictatorial post.

In conclusion, he fully supported the proposal to send a letter to the Socialist International and international organizations.

Addressing the meeting next, Yi Yong-ho, deputy director of a department of the CCP Central Committee, said: The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's repressive atrocity of checking and frustrating the NKDP Seoul rally is an anti-national and treacherous reckless coup d'etat of the dictatorial maniacs to prolong power and an intolerably vicious challenge to the ideology of Chondoism which seeks harmony, unity, and national rapprochement to realize the goal of defending the nation and providing for the welfare of the people.

Saying that with no suppressive maneuvers can the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique block the movement for constitutional revision providing for the direct presidential election system and save its fate of doom, he noted: The puppet clique must immediately stop the suppression of the movement of the NKDP and off-stage democratic organizations to revise the Constitution providing for the direct presidential election system, unconditionally release the arrested and imprisoned youths and people, and step down from power without delay.

Expressing full support for the struggle of the NKDP and democratic organizations for the movement to revise the Constitution providing for the direct presidential election system, he stressed that the people's struggle for

independence, democracy, and reunification will surely win victory because of its justness, and ardently appealed to the South Korean Chondoists and people of walks of life to unite themselves in fighting until winning the final victory.

The joint meeting adopted a letter to the Socialist International and international organizations.

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CSO: 4110/049

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROUND TABLE TALK ON ANTICOMMUNISM

SK120421 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0925 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Roundtable talk among Kim Chae-yol, director of a department of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee; Chong Yi-kun, councilor of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee; Yi Kyu-hwan, dean of Institute of Technology for Construction and Building Materials; Pae Cung-hyok, former South Korean assemblyman and member of the Consultative Council in the North for Promotion of Peaceful Reunification; and an unidentified station commentator: "The Anticommunist National Policy Is an Imprudent, Anachronistic Act")]

[Text] [Moderator] As has been recently noted at the joint session of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are now strengthening their fascist suppression on an unprecedented scale under the anticommunist national policy, while clinging viciously to the anticommunist confrontational commotion, are they not?

I believe that this demonstrates that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets not only trample underfoot even the basic demands of the South Korean people by wielding bayonets, that such an act amounts to a vicious challenge to dialogue and peace, and that it is nothing but an imprudent, anachronistic act that runs counter to reunification--our people's aspiration.

[Chong] You are right. The maneuver to turn society into one governed by anticommunist fascism in South Korea has reached its peak. Issuing an order placing the entire police force on a Class A Alert posture and a special alert posture in succession, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now screaming that it would root out the leftist-leaning procommunist forces. Heaping poisonous words that it would annihilate all of them, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now escalating the fascist suppression of the South Korean patriotic youths, students, and people who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification.

During the past Asian Games, the Chon Tu-hwan ring rounded up an estimated 263,500 people and kept them behind bars under the pretext of the games. And in the following days, the ring kept fabricating such incidents as the wall posters on the campus of Seoul National University and the attempt to found

the Marxist-Leninist party and ordered the arrests of approximately 10,000 people on the charge that they had been involved in these incidents and, ever since, they have been running riot to round up and imprison them.

According to data recently released by some South Korean publications, during the past 10 months since the beginning of this year the South Korean people have staged an estimated 1,700 struggles. The puppets have mobilized a total of 4.75 million combat policemen to suppress the people's struggle.

[Moderator] What an astronomical number it is!

[Chong] Given the number of the combat policemen, that is to say 4.5 million, it means that every time a struggle erupted the Chon Tu-hwan ring sent approximately 3,000 policemen to subdue the people involved in the struggle. It can be said to be an unprecedented act.

[Moderator] Foreign news reports portray South Korea as a place flooded with puppet policemen and therefore a murderous place.

[Chong] What a suitable description it is!

[Yi] Such a suppressive commotion as you have just mentioned shows, I believe, what the Kwangju incident created by the Chon Tu-hwan ring 6 years ago was like. Such a single case is enough to see what it was like.

Toward the end of last October, students from 26 universities and colleges throughout South Korea staged a peaceful sit-in on the campus of Konguk University. To quell this peaceful sit-in struggle, the puppets sent approximately 8,000 policemen, an equivalent to a division, into the campus to launch a scorched earth operation which resembled street-to-street fighting by mobilizing even armored personnel carriers and aircrafts.

In this incident alone, the puppets committed such an outrageous act of taking away approximately 1,500 students, wounding some 50, and ruthlessly killing an estimated 20 students.

[Kim] Also, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet hooligan have committed barbarous acts of suppressing not only the youth and students, but also the off-stage democratic forces. As has already been reported, the Chon Tu-hwan hooligan clique has arrested Rev Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon], subjected him to all sorts of severe torture, and then sentenced him to a heavy prison term. In addition, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed such a barbarous violent act of raiding the branch offices of the Mintongnyon in Seoul, Kangwon and both North and South Kyongsang Provinces, and then closed them down, not to mention its imprisoning of the organization's members.

[Kim] Quite recently, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has forcibly disbanded approximately 40 democratic organizations, including workers' organizations, youth organizations, cultural organizations, and religious organizations. In addition, it has continuously placed Kim Tae-chung under house arrest and

imprisoned an NKDP lawmaker who opposed the anticommunist national policy and called for reunification on the floor of the National Assembly on charges of violating National Security Law, while demanding prison terms for him.

[Pae] You are right. Let me tell you this in that regard. The National Assembly law currently in force bestows upon lawmakers the privilege of exemption from liability for their speeches in the National Assembly. Also, during the period when the National Assembly is in session, police cannot arrest any lawmakers.

However, in order to imprison the opposition lawmaker at all costs on the grounds that he had voiced his opposition to the anticommunist national policy and had called for reunification on the floor of the National Assembly the Chon Tu-hwan ring called DJP members into a session with the National Assembly building cordoned off with approximately 1,000 policemen and there railroaded its bill to get an approval of the National Assembly for a warrant to arrest the opposition lawmaker through the National Assembly. Following this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring imprisoned him and went so far as to demand a prison term for him.

This is indeed an unprecedented incident in the political history of the world. It shows that such a thing can exist only in South Korea which, under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, is a lawless land of darkness.

[Moderator] The fascist whirlwind created by traitor Chon Tu-hwan clearly demonstrates that the ring is nothing but an uncouth military thug who takes no notice of politics, country, and who knows only knife-wielding suppression. It also shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a wicked human butcher who far exceeds his predecessor tyrants in terms of ruthlessness.

[Pae] Under the slogan of the anticommunist national policy, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now strengthening an unprecedented anticommunist confrontational commotion against the North.

Under the mask of the anticommunist national policy which has long been ridiculed by the world, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has expanded and reinforced anticommunist organizations and institutions in South Korea on an unprecedented scale, while revising textbooks being taught in schools so as to fill them with anticommunist ideas.

What is more, the puppet clique is now using anticommunism as a panacea to rescue the rotten and sick ruling system, which is crumbling, at all costs by imbuing everything in society with anticommunism.

However, the situation being created in South Korea clearly shows that this is becoming a poison hastening the ring's death, instead of being a panacea.

Also, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, saying that reunification should be achieved under a free democratic system, is now trying to revive the theory on reunifying the country by defeating communism. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is bent on going to war, not on dialogue or reunification.

[Kim] In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's remarks that it would reunify the nation by winning victory over the communists under the national policy of anticommunism is the theory of war that it will fight against us. The Chon Tu-hwan clique continuously babbles about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and, on the pretext of this, it has assembled military forces along the DMZ and more frantically stages war commotions against us than ever before. As is known to all, today more than 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea. Recently, the United States decided to even drag in lance missiles. Under the policy of anticommunism, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique cruelly repress the South Korean students and people at home and viciously wage war commotions against us. By so doing, they seek to settle the crisis in their collapsing colonial rule in South Korea.

[Yi] You are right. As the South Korean situation became complex and the puppet regime was faced with a crisis, the U.S. imperialists suggested so-called unity between the ruling and opposition circles and attempted to have [words indistinct] maintain the current South Korean situation after making them reach a compromise under the rascals' control. However, the ruling and opposition parties failed to reach a compromise. Then the rascals decided to settle the situation by means of force by launching a reactionary offensive. They have also perpetrated wicked maneuvers to charge opposition circles concerning the anticommunism policy. Their acts are simply preposterous.

[Kim] In other words, they are glaring at a person by the Han River after being slapped by him on Chongno Street.

[Chong] The anticommunism line was thrown into the trash can of history a long time ago. Nevertheless, they are trying to block the trend of the times while adhering to this outdated slogan. This is the foolish act of digging their own graves with their hands. Using experience obtained throughout their practical lives for over 40 years, the South Korean people realize that the anticommunism pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is the gravest criminal slogan designed to infringe upon independence and democracy and runs counter to reunification. Thus, they have opposed and rejected the anticommunism maneuvers and tenaciously struggle to eliminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

[Moderator] You are right. Although the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan has put forward the anticommunism policy to overcome his crisis, the policy has been torn to pieces in South Korea. He is attempting to maintain his long-term power by diverting the South Korean people's attention to us. However, the South Korean people are waging a fiercer struggle against the fascists.

[Yi] That is true. Today tens of thousands of college students have risen in the struggle in many cities in South Korea, including Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju, to support the sit-in struggle at Konguk University. They have staged rallies and gatherings in succession in protest against the rascals' fascist repressive atrocity and held meetings to form organizations to overthrow the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique. Thus, they have appealed to the South Korean youths and students to participate in these organizations.

Following this appeal, they have actively carried out a great propaganda struggle to expose and denounce the criminal maneuvers and acts of the fascist clique through letters, propaganda messages, telephone calls, and wall posters while staging rallies and sit-in struggles in many parts of South Korea.

[Moderator] Viewing this, the South Korean people's struggle to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be blocked by anything in South Korea. With the anticommunism policy, the South Korean puppets cannot overcome their destiny of facing a crisis.

[Chong] Furthermore, communism has become the firm leading ideology in the north of the Republic and all the people have accepted communism as their faith. However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has assumed anticommunism as a national policy. This is indeed the reckless act of fools. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately end the national policy of anticommunism and look at the reality, instead of loudly raving about an anticommunism policy. If it continuously adheres to the anticommunism policy, it cannot avoid greater denunciation and curses from all the Korean people as national traitors. It will face stern judgment by history and the people.

[Pae] Furthermore, South Korean students and compatriots from all walks of life are waging a fierce struggle to immediately abolish the National Security Law, formulated based on the anticommunism national policy. As for the National Security Law, it was enacted in November 1948 by the South Korean National Assembly. As I was a member of the Assembly at the time, I am well aware of the purpose and process of formulation of this evil law. The law has since been further worsened and today its viciousness has reached an extreme point. Thus, because of the National Security Law, human rights and democracy are being trampled underfoot in South Korea. Even the people's basic rights are being threatened and all political rivals are cruelly oppressed. Numerous patriots and innocent people have been punished and imprisoned on charges of violating this law. I was one victim.

[Kim] I believe that the courageous struggle to unconditionally release the students and all political prisoners the puppets have illegally arrested and imprisoned on charges of violating the notorious National Security Law should be continuously carried out.

[Chong] I agree. The U.S. imperialists should be held responsible for the fascist anticommunist maneuvers viciously perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

It is none other than the U.S. rascals who introduced the anticommunist idea into South Korea, who instigated traitor Chon Tu-hwan to assume anticommunism as the national policy, and who drove traitor Chon Tu-hwan to anticommunist confrontation.

Thus, the South Korean people from all walks of life should more highly uphold the anti-U.S. banner of independence which they had already upheld and should

continuously and vigorously wage the struggle to eliminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule from South Korea and force the U.S. troops to withdraw, taking with them their nuclear weapons.

[Yi] The U.S. imperialists should give up their reckless fantasy to permanently seize South Korea as their colony, military base, and anticommunist stronghold and should withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons according to the unanimous demand of all the Korean people and the people of the world.

[Kin] You are right. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan clique should seek a lesson from the tragic ends of the former anticommunist fascist elements and should immediately step down from power according to the demand of all the fellow countrymen who aspire for the unity of the nation and national reunification, deeply repenting of the consequences of his anti-national crimes committed before the nation and the people.

[Moderator] I believe the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, and the sacred struggle for national reunification of the South Korean students and people are not isolated. Their struggle is actively supported and encouraged by all our people and the progressive people of the world. Thus, the South Korean students and people will certainly bring about a new world with independence, democracy, and reunification with South Korea.

[Altogether] We all believe so.

[Moderator] We now conclude our talks. Thank you.

/6662

CSO: 4110/049

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MEDIA EXPOSE SMEAR CAMPAIGN OVER KUMGANGSAN DAM

SK031027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 3 December (KCNA)—Foreign media published articles stripping bare the malicious anti-DPRK smear campaign of the South Korean puppet clique against the construction of the Kungangsan power station in the northern half of Korea.

The French L'HUMANITE 14 November pointed to the "government"-sponsored anti-communist functions stage-managed by the South Korean puppet clique these days to hurl slanders at the construction of the power station.

The paper said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is well known internationally for its developed technology of dam building is constructing the Kungangsan power station for a rational use of the water resources of the Kungangsan area, Kangwon Province.

The construction of the power station will not adversely affect South Korea, but, on the contrary, greatly help prevent damages to the South Korean side which suffers from enormous losses in human lives and materials in floods every year.

That day AFP of the country stressed the significance of the project, noting that the construction of the Kungangsan power station is a project undertaken on the basis of a hydrometeorological and ecological survey by experts.

The MALAGASY IMONGO VAOVAO, the Jamaican daily gleaner and the television of the country, the Italian video UNO television, the British MORNING STAR, the AP of the United States exposed the vicious anti-communist smear campaign of the South Korean puppet clique over the construction of the Kungangsan power station from 7 to 27 November.

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CSO: 4100/067

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTATOR ON COUNTER-DAM CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH

SK090948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Yong-pok: "A Trick Designed To Conceal Treacherous Nature"]

[Text] In connection with our construction of the Kungangsan power station, the South Korean puppets are going to extremes to stage the commotion of anti-communist confrontation.

According to reports, the puppet prime minister and the puppet minister of national unification appeared on a television program on the Korean Broadcasting System on 6 December and stated that they had joined the fund-raising campaign for the construction of the so-called counter-dam. By so doing, they reportedly urged other people to do the same.

On the occasion, they raved in unison that the construction of a counter-dam is an unavoidable self-defensive measure to counter the North's construction of the Kungangsan power station and smash the North's water-attack.

Meanwhile, on the same day, by mobilizing all reptile broadcasting networks throughout South Korea, the puppets organized special live fund-raising programs. By so doing, over the entire day, they recklessly slandered and defamed us and urged people to join the campaign to take even children's pocket money.

The frantic fund-raising campaign which the puppets are carrying out through the reptile propaganda means by saying that it is to build a dam to counter the North's construction of a power station is a dirty maneuver to instigate anticommunist confrontation and to extort from the people the funds needed for war preparations and for long-term office.

As has already been made known, the construction of the Kungangsan power station is our nature-remaking work to increase power production according to our national land development plan. It is peaceful construction that has nothing to do with a military objective.

Our construction of the power station will also provide favorable conditions for agricultural production in South Korea and will greatly help prevent natural disasters and protect the people's lives and properties.

Our construction of the power station will also provide favorable conditions for agricultural production in South Korea and will greatly help prevent natural disasters and protect the people's lives and properties.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring describes our peaceful construction as a special construction project and as a means for water-attack and recklessly slanders us. This is a wicked scheme to placate the people's resistance and to escape its ruling crisis.

Today, in the wake of strong opposition and rejection from the youths, students, and people, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been pushed into an inescapable corner.

The puppets have placed South Korea in a state of de facto martial law and mobilized all oppressive forces to suppress the just struggle of the youths, students, and people of all walks of life. However, this is of no use.

It is an irrepressible aspiration of the South Korean people to liquidate the fascist military rule of Chon Tu-hwan, achieve the independence and democracy of the society, and seek new politics and a new system.

While the youths and students are deepening and developing their antifascist struggle for democratization in many forms, the NKDP made a plan to hold simultaneous rallies for the constitutional amendment for direct presidential elections in Seoul and 12 other cities on 13 December. This will serve as another blow for the Chon Tu-hwan group which is in the midst of a serious political crisis.

The present South Korean situation is, it can be said, exactly the same as that on the eve of the former dictator's fall.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to find a way out amid the anticommunist commotion which is staged on the pretext of a bogus threat from the North.

The atrocious instigation of national confrontation among the residents and the so-called fund-raising campaign for the construction of a counter-dam are also part of such last-ditch effort.

Through such commotion, the puppets are trying to raise the funds needed for war preparations against us and to maintain the fascist dictatorship.

On the pretext of a bogus threat of southward invasion, the puppets have continued to collect donations for national defense. They also extorted the so-called donations for the Olympic Games on the pretext of the greatest festival to be organized by the efforts of the citizens.

This time, they are continuing the game of brigandish extortion by shamelessly describing our peace construction as a threat. This is indeed a traitorous act that can be committed only by a group of traitors.

No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan ring may try to deceive the people through the mobilization of the reptile propaganda means, no one will be deceived.

The days are gone when anticommunism is used as a cure-all.

Today, the South Korean people of all strata are fully aware of the traitorous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique which recklessly slanders us and stages commotion. They are spitting over it.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must not use its tongue recklessly and must not act recklessly. It must look squarely at reality and step down from power.

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CSO: 4110/049

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ASSERTS MISGUIDED MENTALITY OF NORTH KOREANS

SK120057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Duplicity"]

[Text] For the first time in many years, the world has recently had access to Pyongyang-dated news stories about North Korea, filed by correspondents of three major Western news agencies.

For those residing in South Korea, a substantial portion of what was reported by the newsmen was not particularly novel, as there have been piles of reports about the north, though mostly secondhand and fragmented.

Yet, the recent news reports were quite revealing and informative shedding a new light on the reality of people's life in the North and also reaffirming and substantiating earlier accounts provided by defectors, casual visitors and North Korea watchers.

Boosting the merit of the latest stories is the fact that they were written by Western journalists who, armed with a critical sense of duty, had a rare opportunity to visit North Korea, widely labelled one of the most closed and secretive societies in the world.

Accordingly, the news coverage has doubtlessly been instructive to those naive or less-informed people in foreign countries and in South Korea as well, who might have had misconceptions of or even sympathy toward the north.

Of dozens of news stories filed by the visiting journalists, many vividly depicted the gloomy aspect of North Korean life under Stalinistic totalitarianism, in which the personality cult of Kim Il-sung and his son Chong-il has become a fanatic daily routine for the people.

Other reports, many quoting diplomatic sources in Pyongyang, dealt with the covert yet fierce power struggle obviously being waged within the North Korean hierarchy over the anachronistic "Kim Dynasty" scheme and relations with the two neighboring communist giants, China and the Soviet Union.

As the reporters left Pyongyang early last week after an 8-day visit, a queer development peculiar to North Korea took place. Namely, Pyongyang came out with

strong criticism of the Western journalists, alleging that they had entered the country under false pretenses and even branding them as "spies and imposters."

This was instantly countered by the visitors, one of whom described the allegations as "completely ridiculous," noting that North Korean officials had been "perfectly aware throughout" that they were journalists.

Even by an outsider, it may be easily presumed that North Korea would not issue entry permits to visitors without screening their identity. In the case of the Western journalists, they are all based in Beijing where Pyongyang maintains a large embassy. It was further learned that the trio's travel schedule had been actually moved up at the urging of the Pyongyang regime, following the flurry of rumors about Kim's death.

It is all too obvious that the North Koreans made the criticism out of embarrassment over the news articles, objective yet critical of them. They might have expected favorable stories in return for granting the journalists' trip. This episode may well tell of the misguided mentality and duplicity of the North Koreans.

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CSO: 4100/070

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NKDP SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES CHON RING FOR CRUSHING PARTY RALLY

SK040838 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text of 1 December NKDP spokesman's statement issued in Seoul]

[Text] A grave situation, has been created because the NKDP's [New Korean Democratic Party] rally to bring about constitutional revision for the direct election system, which was scheduled to be held on 29 November, was dispersed due to frantic fascist suppression by the government and the ruling party.

A peaceful rally of the opposition party for democracy has been dispersed because of vicious suppression with bayonets not during a war or emergency period, but in a period when the matter of constitutional revision is being discussed. This is an unimaginable situation that cannot be found in any countries of the world.

Having a rally to focus public opinion by the opposition party in a society in which there exists parties and a National Assembly is a fair and legal right no one can violate.

As is known, the scheduled NKDP's Seoul mass rally was a peaceful rally and an extremely just gathering which was designed to frustrate the fascist dictator's permanent seizure of power by achieving constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system and to realize democratization in South Korean society.

The NKDP's Seoul rally had positive support from the masses from all walks of life, including students and dissident organizations, and evoked their fervent sympathy. Nevertheless, the government and the ruling party frantically conducted suppressive operation to disperse this rally after branding it illegal from the beginning. Saying that they would surely prevent the rally even by exercising public power, the fascist rascals issued a Class-A emergency order and turned the rally into a drill ground of bayonets by mobilizing all suppressive forces and means. At the same time, they have committed outrageous acts of inspecting and closing down campuses, residential houses, the opposition party, dissident organizations, the press, and

publishing companies, of arbitrarily arresting and jailing patriotic students and people from all walks of life, and of placing figures of the opposition party and dissident democratic organizations under house arrest.

Conducting the atrocious and cruel operation for strangling democracy- an operation more atrocious and cruel than a wartime operation--while regarding the people and the opposition party who demand constitutional revision for the direct election system as enemies is a blind and criminal act that can be committed only by the likes of the Chon Tu-hwan group, rude military rascals and butchers of the nation.

With this brutal act of suppression as the momentum, the Chon Tu-hwan group has plainly revealed again its vicious plot designed to maintain a one-person, one-party dictatorial regime even by making the whole land a fascist cauldron and by arresting all the people.

The situation created today has clearly shown that babbling about dialogue politics or party politics by the DJP is a deceptive trick designed to conceal its fascist rule, and that only military dictatorial despotism is rampant on this land.

Under these circumstances, no type of negotiations or compromise between the ruling and opposition parties can be achieved and no type of democratic constitutional revision can emerge.

The United States is wholly to blame for the dispersion of the NKDP's Seoul mass rally, which had been prepared amid the great concern at home and abroad. It is the United States that has had the military fascist group advocate constitutional revision by agreement in words and commit the brutal act of suppression against masses and democracy in deeds. While attempting to turn Korea into a second Philippines and support traitor Chon Tu-hwan in various ways to stabilize its colonial rule, the United States is viciously plotting to expand the U.S. imperialist forces.

The United States should face a trial from our people after naturally taking responsibility for the recent violent situation, and a colonial governor-general like Lilley should be immediately banished. As long as the intervention in domestic affairs by the United States continues and the Chon Tu-hwan pro-U.S. fascist group and the DJP continuously exist, democracy in South Korea is only a fantasy.

The NKDP and all dissident forces should draw a lesson from this violent situation, should not have expectations of fantasies at all in dialogues and negotiations with the DJP, and should achieve the cause for democratization at any cost through a pan-national struggle in concert with all patriotic parties, groups, and people from all walks of life.

Our SKNDF will constantly wage a vigorous struggle with the masses from all walks of life to realize national sovereignty and democracy.

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CSO: 4110/049

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

USSR OFFICIAL SUPPORTS DAM--Pyongyang 3 December (KCNA)--The construction of the Kumgangsan power station is a peaceful project which has nothing to do with military purposes, stated Nikolay Laverov, first vice-president of the Academy of National Economy under the USSR Council of Ministers. [At a] press conference here Nilolay Laverov who is leading the delegation of the academy said: The South Korean puppets are creating horrors among the South Korean people and whipping up hostility within the nation, crying that the construction of the Kumgangsan power station in Korea which cannot be problematic is a "special project." The South Korean puppets have no ground to take issue with the construction of the Kumgangsan power station. No one has the right to interfere in peaceful economic construction in Korea. He sternly denounced the South Korean puppets for their campaign slandering the construction of the power station. It is, he said, most reasonable to build hydro-power stations for the settlement of the power problem in Korea where there are many mountains and rich water resources. Korea is now pressing ahead with the projects to develop and use hydro-power resources, he noted, and added: This is of weighty significance in solving the power question and developing the economy of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 3 Dec 86 SK] /12232

ANTINUCLEAR, PEACE COMMISSION--Pyongyang, 7 December (XINHUA)--The Korean Anti-Nuclear and Peace Commission and the Korean Association of Foreign Affairs were established here recently, the local newspaper RODONG SINMUN reported today. The paper quoted participants of the meeting for the establishment of the commission as saying that in order to maintain peace in Korea and solve the Korean problem peacefully, U.S. troops and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and the peninsula should be turned into a nuclear-free zone. The participants also pledged to strive together with other peace-loving nations for a new world without nuclear weapons and war, the paper reported. Sources here noted that the establishment of the foreign affairs association is aimed at further strengthening Korea's friendly ties with people of various circles in other countries. Li Mong Ho [spelling of name as received], chairman of the Korean Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations, was elected chairman of the Korean Anti-Nuclear and Peace Commission. The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Association was not announced. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 7 Dec 86 OW] /12232

BRITISH MP'S SUPPORT REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)--25 members of the British Parliament including Robert Parry in their resolution submitted to

the Parliament on 25 November noted that the British Parliament should appeal to the government to support the movement for the denuclearisation and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. The resolution titled "Denuclearisation and Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Peninsula" said that the British Parliament should congratulate the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea upon its convocation of the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearisation and Peace Reunification of the Korean Peninsula. The resolution stressed that the British Parliament should direct attention to the fact that the presence of over 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea and the deployment of nuclear weapons there constitute a main obstacle to peaceful dialogue on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 9 Dec 86 SK] /12232

ROK STUDENT DEFECTS TO DPRK--Pyongyang, 9 December (XINHUA)--A South Korean student in Federal Germany recently defected to the Democratic Peoples's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the local newspaper NODONG SINMUN reported today. Kim Chae-kol, 30, served for 3 years in the South Korean Army, graduated from the Central University in Seoul and then went to study at the Gottinger University in Federal Germany. Kim said his defection was not motivated by "a sudden whim," but by his "disillusion about the lack of national self-determination and human rights in South Korean society." Kim was the sixth South Korean who defected to the North this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 9 Dec 86 OW] /12232

ROK STUDENTS READ SPEECHES--Pyongyang 11 December (KCNA)--South Korean students are reading a "Collection of Kim Il-song's Speeches" with avidity to heighten their consciousness, according to SEOUL SINMUN. Student of Hanyang University Yu Sonu and students of Songgyungwan University Kim Chong-uk, Sim Chae-hwa and Chong Chong-sung have read devoutly a "Collection of Kim Il-song's Speeches" to heighten their consciousness since August. The fascist clique arrested these students who had been searching for truth on 28 November on charges of violation of the fascist "National Security Law" and is now persecuting them. Today it has become an irresistible trend for South Korean students to search for the truth of chuche. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 11 Dec 86 SK] /12232

HALT TO DAM CONSTRUCTION URGED--The Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy adopted a resolution yesterday calling on communist North Korea to suspend its building of Mt Kumgang dam and resume the stalled inter-Korean talks. Reaffirming that national solidarity and stability are the shortcuts to unification, the council committed in the resolution to denounce radical leftist ideologies as a threat to national security. The three-point resolution was adopted in a meeting of the council's Standing Committee at the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul. The resolution then pledged to propagate the national will of constructing a counter dam, named Peace Dam, to help safeguard the nation's existence from the formidable threat posed by Mt Kumgang dam. Kim Chang-sik, the council's secretary general, said in his opening speech that North Korea is strengthening its strategy of communication of the South by force to cover up its internal conflicts over the succession to power by Kim Chong-il. North Korea, along with the construction of the Mt Kumgang dam, is waging highly sophisticated psychological warfare to instigate confusion in the South, he said. "At this juncture, the nation is called on to establish a water-tight security posture and at the same time to prevent radical leftist ideologies from securing foothold in the society," Kim added. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 86 p 2 SK] /12232

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP STATEMENT: NKDP DRIVING SITUATION TOWARD CATASTROPHE

SK292320 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] While an attempt to hold an outdoor opposition rally at a downtown park was foiled by riot police yesterday, the ruling party fiercely denounced the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party for "driving current political situation towards catastrophe."

The Democratic Justice Party adopted a "message to the people," at the close of a party caucus following a plenary House session. It focused on criticizing the two opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam who it claimed masterminded the "illegal" mass rally.

The government party statement said, "The NDP is driving the current tense political situation towards catastrophe by attempting to hold an illegal mass rally in alliance with impure forces causing social confusion.

"Today's illegal rally was designed by the two Kims to cause a violent people's uprising in downtown areas in the capital city of Seoul in league with illegal dissident organizations.

"It is evidently an undemocratic, antinational and antisocial rally designed to realize this sinister aim, under the guise of legal activity of a political party," the message said.

Then the DJP appealed to the NDP lawmakers "to cut the chain linking them with the out-of-parliament forces in a resolute manner, thus returning to the parliament, the bastion of democracy."

"Otherwise," the DJP warned, "the NDP will have to take all the responsibility for any subsequent political predicament."

Party chairman No Tae-u told the caucus that the ruling camp denounces any struggle for power pursued through violent means, and but in the manner of bonafide competition within the framework of institutional politics. [as received]

"I ask you to bear in your mind that the ruling party shows not the slightest waver in its determination to realize a 'genuine democracy' through the introduction of the parliamentary cabinet system," No said.

As for political developments following the abortive NDP rally, floor leader Yi Han-tong said that the major opposition party is certain to be on the offensive against the ruling party and the government for the blockade of the rally.

"But I don't think that the NDP will boycott the on-going regular House session completely." The DJP will handle the budget bill for next year within the legal deadline set for Dec. 2, under any circumstances, indicating that the DJP will act on the bill even without the presence of the major opposition NDP lawmakers. Yi then opened a debate session and asked lawmakers to express their opinions on the current political situation, particularly with regard to the NDP rally. But nobody volunteered comment.

Then Rep. Yu Kun-hwan was picked up by the floor leader to express his opinion as the first speaker.

Rep. Yu maintained that political stability is most urgent in consideration of the rising military threat from North Korea which has beefed up its military cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Rep. An Yong-hwa claimed that the DJP should positively consider unilaterally holding sessions of the stalled House committee to work on constitutional amendment "to push ahead with our own draft amendment to the Constitution to adopt the parliamentary cabinet system." The NDP has been boycotting the House constitutional panel.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP MP'S PASS BUDGET; NKDP THREATENS RESIGNATION

HK020820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0804 GMT 2 Dec 86

[By Patrick Minn]

[Text] Seoul, Dec 2 (AFP)--Angry opposition MP's were poised to resign Tuesday after South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) unilaterally adopted a new national budget in the wee hours of the morning.

Eighty-seven MP's from the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) submitted letters of resignation to party president Yi Min-u, who is to relay them to parliament "at the appropriate time," said NKDP spokesman Kang Sam-jae.

The threatened mass resignation came several hours after the DJP gathered its 142 MP's at their parliamentary lounge at 3 a.m. local time (1800 GMT Monday) to pass the budget bill and 21 law bills--including a controversial tax amendment--in just three minutes.

At that time, opposition MP's were occupying the main parliamentary chamber, hoping to block debate on the budget to protest Saturday's show of police force which thwarted a planned massive anti-government rally in Seoul.

DJP spokesman Shim Myung-bo defended the government, saying the budget was hurried through to meet a Tuesday legal deadline and to avert a repeat of fist-cuffs and pandemonium seen in parliament in December 1985 when the last budget was passed, also unilaterally.

In a statement, the NKDP--South Korea's main opposition group--said Tuesday's budget passing constituted "destroying the democratic parliamentary system."

Mr Yi, together with prominent opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, said the struggle would continue for a constitutional amendment that would provide for direct presidential elections and crush an alleged DJP "plot to perpetuate its rule."

Opposition sources said Mr Lee planned to submit the MP's resignations to parliament if and when the DJP tries to railroad through parliament its own constitutional amendment bill, calling for a parliamentary cabinet system.

They said the DJP is planning to pass the bill unilaterally later this month, in the same way the tax bill was pushed through.

Bipartisan negotiations have been deadlocked on what form of new government South Korea should have after President Chon Tu-hwan steps down at the end of his term in early 1988.

Mr Chon agreed in April to change the Constitution after coming under popular pressure for more democracy in South Korea, but his DJP has refused to accept opposition demands for a presidential election by direct vote.

Saturday's planned rally, organized by the NKDP, was expected to draw up to one million people. But it was thwarted when the government deployed 70,000-riot-ready police to seal off its staging area, detained 2,000 people in sporadic clashes and placed leading opposition figures under house arrest.

In editorials, leading Seoul daily newspapers deplored that South Korea's bipartisan parliamentary politics were heading toward a "catastrophic collapse" in the wake of the "politics of force and in the streets."

One newspaper, TONGA-ILBO, said South Koreans did not want to see extreme confrontation between rival political parties, and counseled moderation and compromise on both sides.

But political analysts said there appeared to be no way towards a political solution, since the DJP and NKDP are diametrically and irreconcilably opposed to each other.

Some opposition leaders have hinted that a political breakup would only invite a military coup.

The outgoing U.S. Ambassador to Seoul, Richard Walker, said recently that if bipartisan politics collapsed in South Korea, democratic progress would be set back 25 years, when late General Pak Chung-he seized power in a coup.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP PLANS TO HOLD MASS RALLY IN SEOUL

SK061101 Seoul YONHAP in English 1051 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec 6 (YONHAP)--The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) plans to hold a mass rally to promote the main opposition party's cause for a direct presidential election system in Seoul next weekend.

The decision was made at Saturday's luncheon meeting of party president Yi Min-u, party adviser Kim Yong-sam and dissident leader Kim Tae-chung.

The rally was planned as a replacement for the party's aborted outdoors rally in downtown Seoul late last month.

"We have decided to hold the rally again because much attention from the public as well as the world is being paid to the aborted Seoul rally," Kim Yong-sam said after the meeting held at Kim Tae-chung's home. He added that the planned rally would be staged in the Chamsil main Olympic stadium as an "indoor assembly" on Dec. 13 or Dec. 14.

On Nov. 29, the government frustrated the opposition's scheduled rally which it said was "illegal outdoors assembly," mobilizing tens of thousands of police.

Yi and the two Kims, however, decided to defer the scheduled rallies at nine major cities throughout the country until next year.

Early this week, the opposition party announced that it would organize massive rallies at next weekend, reacting angrily to the government party's unilateral passage of the 1987 budget bill in the absence of the opposition party lawmakers on Tuesday.

The party adviser also said they would meet next week with other dissident leaders in an effort to form a united front for thwarting the ruling Democratic Justice Party's plan to push ahead with a parliamentary cabinet system. Early this week, the ruling party indicated that, if the opposition party continues to refuse discussion of the proposed constitutional revision and other issues in the National Assembly, it would go it alone in initiating its version of the constitutional revision—one that featuring [as received] a parliamentary cabinet system.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP ENJOYS 'FLIRTING' FROM MAJOR PARTIES

SK070139 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Dec 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The second opposition Korea National Party, which has been slighted by the two major political parties in the past, seems to be elated these days by the "flirting" of the two parties.

The party embracing 21 lawmakers in the 275-member National Assembly more or less has a decisive vote for the passage of a constitutional revision bill which the ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to propose unilaterally in case a compromise version fails to be produced by the parties.

For the DJP, the NKP lawmakers' support of its draft amendment is essential; meanwhile the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party is also seeking to win over the KNP, to foil the scheme of the ruling camp.

The KNP's basic policy on the form of the next government advocates a presidential government system based on direct election of the president, the same as the NDP's.

Amid amicable gestures of the two major parties, KNP president Yi Man-sop said yesterday, "Both the DJP and the NDP which have looked down on us seem to be in dire need of our help...Now time has come for us to work for the nation."

Asked about a possibility that his party's amendment formula may be changed, he said, "There has been no change until this moment."

However, he added that "all of us are racking our brains, so I think that we will have a chance to discuss it some time in the near future."

The NKP leader, then, argued that the passage of an amendment by a majority decision in a vote showdown may be legal, but it is not an "amendment by partisan agreement" which President Chon Tu-hwan had promised. He also attacked the DJP and the NDP at the same time, claiming that "the two parties have failed to prove their political competency and hardliners in both camps should go away."

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS FOR COMPROMISE IN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

SK030109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Unilateral Budget Passage"]

[Text] In a sense, a unilateral action by the ruling party was anticipated in passing the national budget bill for next year through the National Assembly. For, under the tense political situation created by the government camp's forceful frustration of an opposition rally over the weekend, there was little chance of bipartisan collaboration in acting on the budget bill by the legal deadline set for yesterday.

Nonetheless, it is disturbing to record that the huge spending bill, amounting to no less than 15.5 trillion won, was rammed through the legislature at dawn yesterday by the ruling Democratic Justice Party members alone in a matter of a few minutes--and, at that, at a lounge of the lawmakers, instead of the proper site in the main chamber which was occupied by opposition members.

All the more perplexing is the fact that the current National Assembly, established through the general elections of February last year, has had to act on both of the two annual budget bills, which it dealt with, in extraordinary ways.

Just about a year ago, the government party resorted to a similar expedient in passing the 1986 budget program, an abnormal action which invited violent repercussion from the opposition, resulting in a prolonged confrontation between the rival parties.

Deplorable political circumstances that jeopardize an ordinary parliamentary function is one thing. But, it should be quite another matter to arbitrarily act on a national budget bill which, constituting one of the most important business items for the parliament, is closely related to the people's tax burden and to a broad range of national concerns, in both the public and private sectors.

Because of the rash process in passing the bill, only a small fraction of 21.8 billion won was cut from the government-proposed original spending

program, which came to a 12.9 percent increase over this year's budget scale. The reduced amount falls short of even a 100-billion-won reduction, which the ruling party had reportedly proposed in an earlier compromise bid to the opposition party.

Also noteworthy is the fact that, along with the budget bill, a package of 21 items of legislation were passed by the ruling party, many of which will have a sizable impact on the people.

Now that the government party has resorted to such forceful means in parallel with the opposition camp's intransigent stand, as illustrated by the attempt to stage a people's rally in Seoul, national politics is destined to suffer a yet worse strain for some time.

What is to be stressed in this connection is the plain truth that, even while the budget bill was rammed through by the ruling party alone, the projected constitutional amendment is something that must be achieved through bipartisan negotiations and compromise, however nerve-racking and difficult they may be.

Otherwise, a constitutional reform undertaken in an extraordinary manner would be less than desirable in terms of political significance and in attaining a national consensus.

For this crucial cause, a renewed call is addressed to both the government and opposition camps to resort to moderation and pave the way for an early resumption of dialogue, although it may sound like hackneyed advice to the irritated politicians at present.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS ON PARTIES TO WORK FOR DEMOCRACY

SK100042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Momentum for Dialogue"]

[Text] It is highly fortunate that the sharp political confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties over the issue of constitutional revision has entered into a lull. A feared frontal collision has been averted, at the moment, and the possibility has begun to materialize for dialogue between the rival groups for settlement of their differences by negotiation.

The majority Democratic Justice Party, which had once hinted at a unilateral move to push its own version of constitutional reform through the National Assembly in the face of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's boycott of an ad hoc parliamentary committee beyond the original deadline of Dec. 18 and to seek constitutional revision by prior accord among all parliamentary groups.

This followed NKDP's decision to call off a mass rally it had planned to stage in Seoul's Olympic Stadium this coming Saturday while cancelling simultaneous political rallies in provincial cities. The NKDP's change of attitude was welcomed by not only the government party but also the general public, who were anxious that no crisis situation would result from a political clash between the rival parties.

A great majority of the people appear to be hoping that the parties step back from their rigid positions and begin earnestly seeking negotiated settlement of their differences over the constitutional reform through dialogue.

There remain, however, misgivings that in view of the factional discord within the major opposition party, there could be another stiffening of its attitude. But it appears that moderates in the party leadership are raising their voice to influence party decisions.

If the NKDP had stuck to its rally plan, the consequence would have been obvious. Notwithstanding the NKDP's professed intentions for a peaceful and orderly rally, leftist radicals among students and workers would have erupted riotous civil disturbances, as in the NKDP's Inchon rally of May.

It is time that both the ruling and opposition parties sat at the negotiation table in the National Assembly in a spirit of compromise to work together for the common goal of democratization.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES HIGH-LEVEL TALKS TO BREAK STALEMATE

SK110127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Political Resilience"]

[Text] During the past ten days or so, the nation's political theater witnessed a series of volatile turns and twists in the interaction between the ruling and opposition camps, ending up, fortunately, in a cooling-off phase--at least for the present.

In the wake of the opposition attempt to stage a massive people's rally in Seoul on Nov. 29, which was thwarted by police forces, the government party unilaterally rammed next year's national budget bill through the National Assembly, further exacerbating the political tension last week to such an extent that the rival parties appeared ready to resort to a sort of brinkmanship.

The frustrated opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided to make a second attempt at holding mass rallies in Seoul and other major cities this weekend, in a ploy to step up its out-of-parliament tactics with regard to the projected constitutional amendment.

In return, it was indicated by some quarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party that, due to the NDP's hardline approach, the government camp would have to take another unilateral action to ensure the passage of its version of constitutional reform, a parliamentary cabinet system, giving up the "futile" negotiations with the opposition camp.

Had the rival parties stuck to their respective intransigent stances, their head-on collision would have inevitable disrupted the already precarious political situation, leading to a national crisis.

However, to the relief of the general public, the opposing parties backpedalled from their brinkmanship earlier this week, with the DJP leadership vowing to continue the bipartisan dialogue on the constitutional question and the NDP indefinitely shelving the rally plan.

In order to back off, each party must have faced formidable constraints in reality to push through the intransigent tactics which, in a sense, might have been trial balloons, if not calculated intimidation, to sound out the other side's underlying intent.

At any rate, both parties are to be credited for having displayed the political resilience to avert a potentially disastrous confrontation, bringing about a lull in the bipartisan bickering.

It must be then stressed that the rival parties are obliged to exert their stepped-up efforts to make the most of the present cooling-off period. While each side reviews its political performance, taking into account the prevailing popular wish to see an evolutionary process of democratization, the parties should promptly resume high-level talks to break the prolonged political stalemate.

Restoration of the stalled parliamentary activity is one thing, in view of the mounds of pending bills related to various aspects of the national life. A more pressing issue is the extension of the parliamentary study on the constitutional amendment, as a special committee entrusted with the task faces a deadline initially set for Dec. 18.

In this respect, we hope to count on the sustained resilience of both the government and opposition camps, which are advised to discard minor or procedural issues for the sake of achieving a constitutional reform through compromise.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINTONGNYON MEMBERS SENTENCED, INDICTED

3-Year Sentence Demanded

SK040111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] The Seoul prosecution yesterday demanded a three-year jail term for Yi Ton-myong, 64, chairman of the Korean Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, on charges of violating the National Security Law.

It is unusual that the prosecution has demanded a prison term during the opening session of a trial.

Prosecutor Ko Yong-chu of the Seoul District Prosecution's Public Security Division also demanded that the civil rights of Yi be suspended for the same period.

The trial opened at 3:30 p.m. at a courtroom of the Seoul District Criminal Court and was witnessed by Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan, Rev. Ham Se-ung and other leading Catholics.

Also in the courtroom were Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, NKDP adviser Kim Yong-sam and some 200 people, including other opposition lawmakers and family members.

Yi, also a lawyer, was arrested in October for providing a "hideout" at his home for Yi Pu-yong, 43, former secretary general of the dissident group Mintongnyon, who had been wanted by police.

The prosecutor said those who protect leftist-leaning people and communist sympathizers should be severely punished, regardless of their rank of position.

He insisted that providing shelter for a "culprit" being sought for suspected violation of the National Security Law is tantamount to squarely challenging the free democratic system.

Meanwhile, the defendant testified that Yi Pu-yong visited him at his home on May 23 and asked for shelter, saying he was being "chased" in connection with the Inchon riot 20 days earlier.

He also said he was unable to ignore the request of the visitor, a man "who has done righteous things."

Pak Sung-so, one of the 29 lawyers assigned to defend Yi, insisted that the defendant, as a Christian, acted according to his conscience and in conformity with social ethics. He alleged Yi is innocent.

Former Mintongnyon Leader Indicted

SK110105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] The Seoul prosecution yesterday indicted Yi Pu-yong, 44, former secretary general of "Mintongnyon," on charge of violating the National Security Law and the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations.

He was arrested last October in connection with the violent demonstrations in Inchon on May 3 and other social disturbances.

The prosecution, however, released Song Yu-po, 43, the incumbent Mintongnyon secretary general, and Pak Yong-su, 53, chief publicity officer. They had been under detention for their protest over the closure of the Mintongnyon's head office on Nov. 12.

The prosecution said the two were freed as they showed signs of repentance while they were under questioning.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION MINISTER ON DEALING WITH STUDENT ACTIVISTS

SK060233 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Kyongju--Education Minister Son Chae-sok urged the nation's colleges and universities to get tough on any leftist-leaning and radical students in the spring semester to uproot campus unrest. Spring semester begins early March.

Addressing a meeting of deans of student affairs from 111 universities and four-year colleges, he said institutions of higher learning are in trouble from extreme student activism.

"Colleges," he said, "can hardly escape the accusation that they have now become a hotbed for communist revolution supporting the North Korean policy line."

In order to shield the majority of "innocent" students, Son urged that universities "deal sternly with any acts undermining campus peace."

He stressed that individual colleges need to "strictly" apply school regulations to hard-core activists in the interest of campus stability. The three-day meeting opened at the Kyongju Chosun Hotel in the Pomun Tourist Complex.

A set of the ministry-formulated guidelines for student guidance calls for taking tough measures, including expulsion and suspension from school, against hard-core activists.

Most of the nearly 400 students indicted for violent demonstrations recently faced expulsion or suspension from school, according to ministry officials. In most cases, those convicted for violating security-related laws are ousted from school.

An analysis of present campus activism, spearheaded by militants, shows that it is quite different from the previous student movement, whose catchphrases were largely based on the "democratization of campus" and "social reform," he said.

Minister Son labeled current student activism as an "antistate movement which is pro-communist and anti-U.S. in nature."

He invited attention to the appearance of wall posters echoing North Korea's propaganda on the campuses of Seoul National University and other schools and the four-day seizure of Konguk University buildings.

It is extremely regrettable, he said, that militant students are not reluctant to throw petrol bombs at police and school officials and occupy and destroy public buildings.

Saying that campus stability is vital to national survival, the minister called on faculty members as those to do all in their power to save their campuses from radical and leftist-learning students.

In the meeting, the ministry presented a list of 700 student activists who need "special attention" for their record of campus activism, officials said.

The 700 students were selected from among 5,102 activists who were rounded up for various campus disturbances in 1986, the officials said.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROSECUTION INDICTS 359 STUDENTS FOR SIT-IN

SK020631 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—The Seoul district prosecutors' office Tuesday indicted 359 students, including 59 coeds, for their involvement in a violent sit-in at Konguk University in Seoul last month.

Thirty-four of the indicted students were charged with violating the national security law, which carries a maximum penalty of death, while the remaining 325 students were indicted on other charges, including arson and violence.

The prosecutors released another 282 students, suspending their indictments, bringing to 890 the number of students set free by the prosecutors.

Of the 1,287 students who were arrested for participating in the 66-hour sit-in at Konguk University, 413 were released on Nov. 20 and 195 others on Nov. 26.

The 34 students indicted for violating the national security law allegedly formed illegal organizations promoting the enemy's cause and chanted slogans used by North Korean communists, such as "Kick the U.S. forces out of Korea" and "South Korea started the 1950-53 Korean War," during the sit-in, according to the prosecutors.

More than 1,200 students from 23 universities and colleges in Korea occupied five Konguk University buildings in eastern Seoul from Oct. 29 to Oct. 31, until police stormed the buildings, breaking up the violent anti-government, anti-U.S. sit-in.

The prosecutors will continue investigating two students who have not yet been indicted or released, as well as 37 others not yet formally arrested for their involvement in the demonstration.

The 282 students released Tuesday took part in "special guidance education programs" on national security and other subjects from Nov. 27-Dec. 2.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

20 DISSIDENT STUDENTS ARRESTED ON ACTIVISM CHARGES

HK091324 Hong Kong AFP in English 1305 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Student names as received]

[Text] Seoul, Dec 9 (AFP)--Police arrested 20 dissident students Tuesday suspected of masterminding student activism in Seoul and membership in pro-communist organizations.

All of the students were charged with violating national security law, police said.

Police said that 13 students were arrested for allegedly forming a pro-North Korean group called the "National Committee of Students" in order to topple the current system through armed revolution and set up a pro-communist regime.

The leader of the organization, Kim Jin-young, 25, a medical student at Seoul National University, was being sought, police said.

The 13 students led a violent street demonstration in Seoul last month to protest a police raid on a university here in October in which over 2,000 radical students were detained, police said.

The students have also been conducting secret seminars on Leninism since July, police added.

The remaining seven students were members of an allegedly pro-communist group at Seoul National University called the "Students' Association for Saving the Nation," police said.

Law school graduate Kim Yong-hwan, the leader of the association who has been in hiding since March, was among the seven arrested Tuesday, police said.

Meanwhile, the criminal court here Tuesday sentenced a student from Seoul's Yonsei University to 18 months in prison for leading a student campaign in which letters were sent to high school boys inspiring "class consciousness."

In another trial, a bookstore owner was sentenced to 12 months in prison for selling pro-communist books to dissident students.

Both of them were convicted of violating national security law.

In another development Tuesday, the leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) welcomed a decision by the leading opposition party to indefinitely postpone an anti-government rally it planned to hold here Saturday.

DJP chairman No Tae-u said he was "happy to see the opposition party making a reasonable judgment" by calling off the rally planned at the Olympic Stadium here.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) decided Monday not to hold a rally at the 100,000-seat stadium.

Opposition sources said the NKDP decided to call off the rally after the DJP moved not to unilaterally introduce a controversial constitutional amendment in parliament early next year. The DJP amendment seeks to establish a parliamentary cabinet system of government while the opposition has been pushing for direct presidential elections.

Analysts said the conciliatory moves from both sides could allow for a resumption of political dialogue, which was suspended last month.

Opposition sources said that the parliamentary floor leaders of the DJP and NKDP are expected to meet shortly to discuss the return of opposition deputies to parliament to resume bipartisan talks on the constitutional amendment.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE ARREST MEMBERS OF 'INDOCTRINATION' CIRCLE

SK110125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters yesterday arrested four students in a crackdown on an "underground" circle based at Sogang University.

The so-called "indoctrination" circle came to the surface while investigating three other similar circles, including the Student's Committee for National Liberation of Seoul National University, it was learned.

The four arrested students against whom the police intend to apply the stern National Security Law are Kim Chae-kwan, 21, junior in philosophy; Chong Yun-kyu, 22, junior in business administration; Miss Chong Son-im, 22, junior in chemistry; and Yi Yong-hang, 23, dropout.

The police are expanding investigation on the background forces of students' activism, suspecting that there may be more underground circles active in other universities.

Besides, the NPH arrested five others for having formed an "indoctrination" circle in an attempt to wage an antigovernment struggle by establishing linkage among workers, farmers and the urban poor in the Seoul and Incheon areas.

Yi Tae-hun, 26, graduate of Seoul National University, and three others gathered at the lodgings of Miss Kim Hyon-sun, 25, also under arrest, on 15 occasions to study such ideological books as "Liberation Theology," and the "Russian Revolution."

The police, placing them in the category of "pro-communist" elements, will apply the National Security Law for the five arrested.

The police said that they are members of the Conference of Catholic Culture Movement who are suspected of having played a "role" in the massive Incheon rioting on May 4.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DISSIDENT ALLEGING SEXUAL HARASSMENT JAILED--Seoul, Dec 4 (AFP)--A woman dissident who was allegedly sexually harassed during police interrogation was sentenced to 18 months in prison Thursday for forging official and private documents, court sources said. Kwon In-suk [name as received], 23, was convicted by a criminal court in Incheon, some 40 kilometers outside Seoul, of forging official and private documents in order to gain employment as a plant worker and lead labor movements. Miss Kwon, who was arrested in June, was expelled from Seoul National University for anti-government activities. She made headlines here after she alleged that she was sexually harassed by a police interrogator. Detective Moon Kui-dong [name as received] was consequently sacked, but the charges brought against him by Miss Kwon's defense counsel were rejected by the Seoul Criminal Court because of a "lack of evidence." Miss Kwon's defense counsel said they were planning to take the case to appellate court. After the trial Thursday, some 150 people including dissidents and members of women's rights movements staged a sit-in in the courtyard, shouting anti-government slogans. They were surrounded by some 300 riot police, dissident sources said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0358 GMT 4 Dec 86 HK] /6662

NKDP SPOKESMAN TO RESIGN--Rep. Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, will tender resignation today in protest against an intra-party dispute over his announcement of a decision made by leading officials of the party yesterday, it was learned last night. He announced after a meeting of key post-holders that the NDP decided to ask the DJP to disband the National Assembly and hold general elections to confirm the people's opinion on the form of the next government. However, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung opposed the decision, and their followers who participated in the meeting claimed that such a decision was not formally made and the spokesman's announcement contained his own opinion. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Dec 86 p 1 SK] /6662

COURT SENTENCES STUDENT--A college student accused for mailing "impure" letters to middle and high school students to instigate "class struggle" was sentenced to an 18-month prison term yesterday on conviction of violating the National Security Law. Pak Hyon-su, 23, a key member of the Student Council and Yonsei University, also drew suspension of his civil rights for two years. The prosecution earlier demanded four-year imprisonment for the defendant on

charges of having sent about 2,000 insurgent letters to students of middle and high schools across the country late last June. Pak's letters said, in part, "Your friend's daddy is a company president who has a good sedan. Your father is a manual worker at a construction site. What a contrast? Isn't it absurd to say that communism is simply bad?" Meanwhile, a Seoul bookstore owner was sentenced to a one-year prison term on conviction of selling black-listed pro-communist publications. However, Kim Tae-mun, 31, owner of the Tarakbang Bookstore in Mapo, was released later in the day as the execution of the prison term was suspended for two years. He was accused of selling five blacklisted books on the Russian Revolution at his shop between June and August this year. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 86 p 3 SK] /6662

WARRANTS SOUGHT FOR DEMONSTRATORS--Seoul, Dec 1 (AFP)--Police Monday sought warrants for 27 people, most of them students, for their alleged involvement in anti-government demonstrations, police sources said. The demonstrations erupted at 30 places here Saturday as the opposition planned to hold a mass rally in downtown Seoul to press the government into accepting a direct presidential election system. The sources said that a total of 2,255 people were detained during the sporadic demonstrations. The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) was eventually forced to call off the planned rally in the face of a police blockade. Among the 27 people sought were Cho Ji-hyun, leader of a radical students' association of Sungkyunkwan University, and Tak Ji-il, a junior at the Korea Methodist Theological College, the source said. Both were already sought by police for alleged involvement in an anti-government riot in Inchon, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) west of here, the sources recalled. Police want them indicted on charges of violating the strict national security law both in connection with their alleged roles in Saturday's demonstrations as well as in the riot on May 3 at Inchon, which involved as many as 10,000 dissident students and workers, the sources said. Most of the masterminds of Saturday's demonstrations had fled, the sources said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT 1 Dec 86 SK] /6662

UNIVERSITY DISMISSES PROFESSORS, STUDENTS--Two professors and five students of Inchon College were dismissed by the school authorities in connection with the campus turmoil in October. According to the Education Ministry yesterday, the two are identified as Kang Chi-won, politics and diplomacy professor, and Kim Chu-ik, law professor. Seventeen other students faced the disciplinary action of dismissal from classes until further notice. The ministry ordered the Sonin School Foundation to close the college in October when the student demonstrations became serious. The student demonstrators called for resignation of Paik In-yop, chairman of the school foundation. The two professors and the 22 students were alleged by the school authorities to have master-minded the protest rallies which lasted for 18 days. Yim Chong, former [word indistinct] of the Inchon Junior College, is reportedly under pressure to tender resignation. The college is in danger of seeing the whole of the present academic year lost for failing to meet the class-day requirement because it has been in recess since October. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Dec 86 p 3 SK] /6662

STUDENTS HOLD ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLY—About 200 students from 10 universities in Seoul including Seoul National and Korea Universities yesterday held an anti-government rally on the campus of Yonsei University in western Seoul, clashing violently with police who entered the campus. The students gathered at around 1 p.m. in front of the library and tried to hold a rally to organize a nationwide students' league for struggle against what they called military dictatorship. Riot police force entered the campus and dispersed the students who responded by hurling stones. The students again gathered at the lobby of the library after the police pulled out of campus at 2 p.m. and voluntarily dispersed after finishing the rally. The rally was led by student activists who are on a wanted list, including O Kyong-hun, 22, SNU student leader, and Yi Pyong-chun, 22, head of Korea University students council. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Dec 86 p 3 SK] /6662

POLICE ARREST STUDENTS—Two university students who staged sit-in in the headquarters of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP), were led away by the police at around 8:00 p.m. yesterday. They are No Song-chol, who is president of the students association of Yonsei University, and Won Yong-son, head of Kyonghui University's student society. They both are sought by the police. They entered the NDP headquarters at 10:30 a.m. yesterday and demanded meeting with NDP head Yi Min-u who was out at that time. Other NDP lawmakers who were on the scene persuaded them to leave the party headquarters, but they refused and staged a sit-in there. When the police stormed the headquarters to arrest them, NDP lawmakers including Rep. Chang Ki-uk hid them in the room of the party head and locked the door. But the police managed to open the door and took them away. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Dec 86 p 3 SK] /6662

STUDENTS SEIZE DJP OFFICE—Taegu, South Korea, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—Four college students broke into a district chapter office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in Taegu Thursday and seized the office for 20 minutes before being dragged out by police. Choe Kyung-tae, a senior at Kyemyung College and chairman of a dissident student organization called Minmintu, and three other students rushed into the office of the ruling party's first chapter in Taegu, some 310 kilometers south of Seoul. After entering, they destroyed furniture, smashed windows and poured kerosene onto the floor. They then chanted anti-government slogans through hand-held microphones and three two types of subversive leaflets. At the time of the break-in, there were eight people inside the office but they escaped safely. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0822 GMT 4 Dec 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

PROSECUTION ORDERED TO CRACK DOWN ON ORGANIZED CRIME

SK090111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] The Supreme Prosecutor's Office yesterday instructed the prosecution across the country to thoroughly crack down on organized crime-ring members during the year-end and new year holiday season.

The instruction was given in a meeting of senior prosecutors in charge of violent crimes.

During the meeting, held at the conference room of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, prosecutors decided to heavily prosecute and sentence organized hooligans expected to be taking advantage of the "relaxed" holiday mood. The crackdown will be in effect for one month from tomorrow.

The prosecution stressed that heavier punishments will be meted out against criminals who try to [word indistinct] against those who tip the police of their crimes.

The top prosecutor's office also instructed prosecutors across the country to make close surveillance on organized criminal rings and exchange necessary crime information between the prosecution and police by holding meetings of relevant officials as often as possible.

Those involved in crimes by organized criminal rings should, in principle, be arrested for investigation and the highest terms provided by law should be sought against them.

Prosecution statistics showed that a total of 3,947 people were arrested since Sept. 1 for their involvement in various violent criminal activities.

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CSO: 4100/071

3. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHANGES IN COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION SYSTEM

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Text]

In a major change in university entrance system, students planning to enter colleges beginning 1988 will have to apply for the schools first and later take the Scholastic Achievements Test.

Announcing this yesterday, Education Minister Sohn Jae-souk said students will take the SAT at the school where they apply in distinction to the current method.

At present, students take the SAT first and then apply for the schools they chose with the scores they earned on the SAT.

Minister Sohn said even under the new system the SAT questions will continue to be compiled by the Central Educational Evaluation Institute. However, marking the exam papers will be conducted by respective universities, he said.

Weighing of test questions will vary according to the discretion of respective universities. This means that the points allotted for each question are variable according to the field of studies for which the students applied.

This is the highlight of the major changes in education which the Presidential Commission for Educational Reform has come up with after two years of study.

The apply-first-and-exam-later system is aimed at staving off chancy application for the universities irrespective of academic aptitude and ability, which is rampant under the current system.

Other changes include the abolition of the graduation quota for students who enter the higher learning institutions in 1988.

Under the new system, high school records are to take up more than 30 percent of the overall scores. That rate compares with the 40 percent at present. The controversial essay writing test on given subjects will be discontinued under the new system.

As for the compilation of SAT questions, those requiring intellectual reasoning will occupy a sizable portion of the total. At present, most of the questions are multiple choice ones which can be done with simple memorizing power.

The current system for university entrance has been in force for the past five years and now is the proper time to attempt a change to eliminate built-in shortcomings as well as to give more leeway to universities in the recruitment of the students whom they will teach, Minister Sohn said.

The package of changes was reported to President Chun Doo-hwan by Dr. Suh Myung-won, chairman of the commission, at Chung Wa Dae prior to Minister Sohn's announcement.

The package of reforms reported to President Chun also included introduction of competitive high school entrance exams by school districts.

As well, the commission proposed changing the present 6-3-3-4 school year system and lowering the schooling year from the present six years to five years of age.

In order to ease the financial pinch on private schools, it also recommended that private schools have the right to decide on the amount of tuition on their own. At present, it is decided by the Education Ministry.

At the same time, sales of education bonds were proposed to help meet the mounting financial requirement for improving and expanding school facilities for quality education.

In order to provide "bright" students with better chances of developing their potential, the commission proposed that they be allowed to skip years and finish school even without doing the fixed number of school years.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GARY HART, OTHERS TO ATTEND PACIFIC-RIM CONFERENCE

SK100348 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 10 (YONHAP)—Some 100 politicians, industrialists and scholars from 13 countries are scheduled to attend the second Pacific-rim conference, which opens here Wednesday evening.

The conference will be co-hosted by Inha University's Center for International Studies, the Washington-based Center for a New Democracy and the Harvard-East Asia Center.

The participants are expected to take up such issues as improving the global trade system, promoting development of and cooperation among Pacific-rim countries and fostering new leadership based on the political and cultural backgrounds of the participating countries.

In the opening session of the four-day meeting, U.S. Sen. Gary Hart, who lost the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1983 to former vice president Walter Mondale, will make a keynote speech.

Hart, considered a leading candidate for the 1988 Democratic nomination, played a leading role in inaugurating the conference last year through the initiative of the Center for a New Democracy, which he founded.

The Seoul conference will give Korean politicians and businessmen a good opportunity to explain Korea's real economic situation to the delegates from the United States, where protectionist sentiment is growing, an economic expert here said.

The 30 Korean participants include Nam Tok-u, chairman of the Korea Traders Association; Kim Ki-hwan, president of the Ilhae Foundation; and a group of lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Representing the United States in the conference are three senators, including Hart, two congressmen and six scholars specializing in international politics and economics.

Among the other dignitaries attending the meeting are Ramon Mitra, agriculture and food minister of the Philippines; Leo Boyce McLeay, deputy speaker of the Australian House of Representatives; and Bhichit Rattakul, Thai deputy minister for science, technology, and energy.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS COURTESY CALL ON NAKASONE

SK051233 Seoul YONHAP in English 1222 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone voiced a serious concern Friday over a North Korean project to build a dam close to the demilitarized zone separating South and North Korea.

"I regard it as a serious problem," Nakasone was quoted as saying when he received a courtesy call from a South Korean delegation headed by Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su at his residence.

The Japanese leader was commenting on North Korea's construction of a mammoth dam, capable of holding up to 20 billion tons of water, at the foot of Mt. Kumgang just 10 kilometers north of the buffer zone and about 150 kilometers northeast of Seoul. The site is on a northern tributary of the Han River, which runs through the South Korean capital.

South Korea fears that North Korea could use the dam as a weapon for waging a "horrible water offensive" against the South. If let loose, the stored water could create a catastrophe that would flood Seoul and the central region of South Korea.

The Korean foreign minister also said he delivered to Nakasone President Chon Tu-hwan's personal letter, in which he hoped for the smooth solution of the chronic trade imbalance and other bilateral issues between the two countries.

Choe and his cabinet colleagues are here for the 14th Korean-Japanese ministerial conference that opened last Friday.

The foreign minister said Nakasone expressed sympathy with South Korea's concern over the growing trade deficit, when he raised the issue. Korea's trade deficit with Japan is expected to reach 5.8 billion dollars this year.

The foreign minister quoted Nakasone as saying that the Japanese side would approach the trade issue with sincerity at the ministerial meeting.

Choe also briefed the Japanese leader on the recent political situation surrounding the Korean peninsula including North Korea's construction of the

huge dam, the close military cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union as well as Pyongyang's disinformation scheme relating to the death of its chieftain Kim Il-song.

Responding to the South Korean official's account of the disinformation scheme, Nakasone said such a mystery could only be possible in North Korea which keeps a closed society unrivaled even in communist countries.

Meanwhile, the Japanese prime minister explained to Choe the results of his visit to China on Nov. 8-9, particularly about his talks with Chinese leaders on ways of easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON MEETING IN JAPAN

SK080227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 8 (YONHAP)--South Korean and Japanese cabinet ministers agreed that the situation on the Korean peninsula is now more tense and more volatile than at any time in the past, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Sunday.

Contributing to that perception were North Korea's recent disinformation campaign spreading false rumors about the death of North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song and the construction of a huge dam near the border with South Korea, Choe said. The foreign minister made the remarks in a news conference at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport upon returning home from Tokyo, where he headed a Korean delegation to the 14th Korean-Japanese ministerial conference on Friday and Saturday.

A significant result of the Tokyo conference, he said, was the fact that the two sides confirmed that relations between Korea and Japan were developing in an affirmative direction. He pointed out that the two sides held in-depth discussions about the Korean situation and bilateral issues.

Meanwhile, Choe suggested to his Japanese counterpart, Tadashi Kuranari, over the weekend that the second regular Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting be held in Seoul in the first half of next year.

In response, Kuranari agreed in principle to the proposal, suggesting that consultations to arrange the meeting be held later through diplomatic channels.

Regarding Korea's chronic trade deficit with Japan, a key agenda item at the ministerial conference, Finance Minister Chong In-yong said that the two delegations agreed to expand the number of Korean-made items subject to concessional Japanese customs, and to cooperate in the parts and technology industries.

Based on the outcome of the ministerial meeting, Chong said, Korean and Japanese officials will work out measures to gradually correct the trade imbalance. Korea recorded a 4.5 billion-U.S. dollar trade deficit with Japan in the first nine months of this year.

Trade and Industry Minister Na Ung-pae and other Korean participants in the Tokyo meeting will return to Korea early this week.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NATION ELECTED TO UN ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

SK060808 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 6 (YONHAP)--The U.N. General Assembly has admitted South Korea as an executive council member of the U.N. environmental program, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

South Korea was elected to the council, along with Japan, Iran and Iraq, as a representative of Asia upon the recommendation of the member countries of Asia, the ministry said.

The council comprises 58 member countries from five regions, including 13 from Asia. One-third of the member countries are replaced each year in a U.N. General Assembly election.

Most of the Asian members of the program actively supported South Korea's bid to become director of the council, however, a ministry official said.

This is the first time Korea has joined the main organization of the United Nations through a General Assembly election upon the recommendation of the member countries since last April, when South Korea became a member of the program's Asian group, the official said.

Diplomatic experts here said that South Korea certainly views its election to the council as a good opportunity to gain international understanding of the negative effects of North Korea's "Mt. Kumgang Dam" project on South Korea's water supply and the peninsula's ecological system.

North Korea is building the mammoth dam on a northern tributary of the Han River near the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas. From a military and ecological viewpoint, the dam threatens South Korea because, if released suddenly it could send torrents of water downstream, flooding the central region of South Korea.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NATION BECOMES 33RD TO SIGN ANTARCTIC TREATY

SK030625 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 3 (YONHAP)--South Korea became the 33rd nation to sign the Antarctic Treaty on Nov. 28, paving the way for active exploration of the region's vast mineral and marine resources, as well as scientific research, the Foreign Affairs Ministry announced Wednesday.

The treaty stipulates that the Antarctic Continent be used for peaceful, not military, purposes and promotes the freedom to conduct scientific research through international cooperation. It prohibits the owning of personal property, detonation of nuclear devices and the disposal of radioactive waste.

A Foreign Ministry official said that South Korea's entry into the treaty is a diplomatic achievement by the 18-member Antarctic Treaty Consultative Party, which includes communist-bloc nations.

South Korea is not a member of the United Nations.

To become a member of the Antarctic Treaty, a nation must receive unanimous approval from the party, which is the principal decision-making organ on Antarctic matters.

The 12 original members, including the United States and the Soviet Union, signed an agreement in 1959 declaring the Antarctic Continent a demilitarized zone to be preserved for scientific research. Six other nations, including China and Poland, later acceded to the agreement.

On five occasions since 1978, the South Korean Government has sent research vessels to explore the possibility of fishing in the Antarctic region, according to the ministry.

Seoul signed the "Convention on Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources" in April 1985 and joined its commission in November 1985.

South Korea and other developing countries recently urged the party to lift its "exclusive" management of the Antarctic, asserting that the continent should be regarded as a "common asset of all mankind," just like the seabed, and that the United Nations should lead research and development in the region.

The party, on the other hand, takes the position that any change in the international body governing the Antarctic Continent should be made within the boundaries of the established international agreement, namely the Antarctic Treaty, asserting that the existing system has successfully undertaken its task of peacefully managing the region.

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CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CONCLUSION OF CIVIL AVIATION AGREEMENTS IN 1987

SK020129 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to conclude civil aviation agreements with four countries next year and with five more countries after 1988, government sources said Tuesday.

According to sources at the Transportation and Foreign Ministries, the government plans to conclude aviation pacts with Canada, Italy, Pakistan and Australia next year.

By the end of 1989, the government hopes to conclude similar agreements with India, Nepal, Brazil, Argentina and Greece, bringing to 45 the number of countries with which South Korea maintains aviation agreements, the sources said. Seoul now maintains such pacts with 36 countries.

The government plans to establish a global air passenger service network linking Seoul with other major cities of the world, such as Rome, London, Sydney, and Sao Paulo.

Under the plan, the Transportation Ministry and Korean Air (KAL) will open new passenger service routes between Seoul and the U.S. city of Oakland, California, and between Seoul and Vancouver, Canada, next year.

Korean Air, the national flag carrier, will open routes linking Seoul to Chicago, Rome and London in 1988; routes linking Seoul to Jakarta and Sydney in 1989; routes between Seoul and Katmandu in 1990; and routes between Seoul and Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1991.

If the plan is successfully implemented, the number of foreign airlines flying to Seoul is expected to increase from 15 to 30, the sources said.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANTIDUMPING CHARGES NOT IMPOSED ON FOREIGN FIRMS

SK100228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 10 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided not to impose anti-dumping charges on four foreign chemical exporters after they promised to stop dumping their products on the Korean market, the Finance Ministry reported Wednesday.

The four foreign chemical exporters are Mitsui Petrochemical and Nippon Oil Fat of Japan, and Concord Chemical and Coin Chemical of Taiwan.

They had originally been charged with dumping dicumyl petroxide (DCP) on the Korean market.

The Finance Ministry's customs deliberation committee had been conducting an anti-dumping investigation into the four foreign firms since last April, after Daehwa Precision Co., a domestic chemical producer, filed a complaint against their dumping activities with the panel.

According to the complaint, the two Japanese producers exported DCP to Korea at prices of 2,660 U.S. dollars and 2,470 dollars per ton, while it sold for 4,200 dollars on the Japanese market.

Meanwhile, the two Taiwanese firms shipped their DCP to Korea at prices of 2,300 dollars and 2,390 dollars per ton, far below Taiwan's domestic price of 3,500 dollars.

The ministry said that Mitsui stopped exporting DCP to Korea in June of this year and that Nippon Oil Fat and the two Taiwanese firms promised to increase their DCP export prices on the Korean market to more than 3,500 dollars per tons.

The committee will make frequent checks to see that the three firms keep their word, ministry officials said.

Meanwhile, the ministry ruled that although Showadenko of Japan dumped acetaldehyde on the Korean market, its damage to Korean firms was "insignificant."

The ministry's anti-dumping investigation was the first of its kind in Korea since Seoul joined the anti-dumping code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade last February.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NATION JOINS UN CONVENTION--Seoul, Dec. 3 (YONHAP)--South Korea Tuesday joined the convention on the prohibition of military uses of environmental modification technologies, the Foreign Affairs Ministry reported Wednesday. The convention, adopted in a resolution of the United Nation's General Assembly in December 1976, has been in effect since October 1978. It contains a preamble and a body comprising 10 articles. The main points covered by the convention are the prohibition of military or other hostile uses of environmental modification technologies, the enhancement of the exchange of scientific and technological information concerning the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes, and the promotion of consultations and dialogue among states in solving any problems stemming from application of the convention's provisions. The purpose of the convention is to prevent the emergence of new ways of waging war, which would cause enormous damage to the world, by prohibiting military or any other hostile uses of environmental modification technologies. These prohibited technologies, for example, could alter weather conditions, as well as the dynamics, composition and structure of the earth. Among the 50 countries that have joined the convention are the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, India and Pakistan. South Korea is the 51st member nation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 3 Dec 86 SK] /6662

ROK-MALAYSIAN S&T COOPERATION--Seoul, Nov 24 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Malaysia exchanged an instrument of ratification on scientific and technological cooperation at the Third Korean-Malaysian Policy Council Conference here on Monday morning. The delegations also discussed ways to expand bilateral economic cooperation between their two countries. Vice Foreign Minister O Chae-hui led the Korean delegation, and his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Datuk Zainal Abidin Din Sulong, headed the Malaysian negotiators. Apart from economic concerns, the two sides also discussed the political situation in Northeast Asia, particularly the area near the Korean peninsula, as well as Southeast Asia. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 24 Nov 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/071

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PRESS VIEWS U.S. ARMS DEAL WITH IRAN

SK011143 [Editorial Report] Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean, an independent newspaper with national circulation, on 28 November on page 2 carries a 700-word editorial under the headline "The Credibility of U.S. Diplomacy--The Lesson From the White House Secret Arms Deal With Iran." The editorial contends that President Reagan is suffering from a complicated political scandal which stems from the Iranian arms deal and notes the serious crisis he has found himself in as a result of this mistake of military diplomacy, which casts serious doubt on his political leadership with 2 years yet to serve in his second term as President. The editorial reviews the progress of the investigation being conducted in connection with this political scandal, and President Reagan's firing of two of his National Security Council staff. The editorial notes that U.S. political circles are calling for more independent investigation and the likelihood of the scandal spreading. It also notes the U.S. Administration's hitherto stand to not deal with terrorists, which the Iranian arms deal has betrayed, and the disappointment of allies which have supported the stand.

The editorial, however, notes that the process of investigation in connection with the Iranian arms deal proves that the rule of law remains intact in the United States, that those in state leadership positions can make mistakes--intentional and otherwise--and that the United States has good reason to be proud because anyone, whether he holds a high position in office or not, is brought to justice if he has committed a wrong. The editorial comments on the enormous popularity President Reagan has enjoyed for the past 6 years and notes that this difficulty he is experiencing must be a great surprise to him and all others. The editorial concludes, therefore, that this incident has left us with a lesson that those who hold power should keep their surroundings clean so that they may leave office honorably.

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean, an independent newspaper with national circulation, on 28 November on page 2 carries a 700-word editorial entitled "The True Worth of the Rule of Law." It notes that a political scandal reminiscent of the Watergate incident in the 1970's is shocking the Washington political scene and the attention of the people of the world is focused on it. The editorial reviews the story of the scandal and notes the denunciation of President Reagan for his lack of leadership if he was not aware of it. It comments that an investigation is underway by Reagan's right-hand man Edwin

Meese, and notes the possibility of investigations being conducted by more independent organizations. The editorial touches on the possibility of Reagan's shaken popularity leading to a restoration of a more middle-of-the-road attitude in the United States versus the presently dominant conservative attitude, which could ultimately lead to the election of a Democratic Party candidate as president in 1988.

The editorial stresses, in a somewhat envious manner, that this incident calls attention to the fact that the United States is a country which upholds the rule of law whereby even the President must be investigated by authorities. That is, all are equal under the law.

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean, an independent newspaper with national circulation, on 29 November on page 2 carries a 700-word editorial entitled "The Credibility of Reagan's Diplomacy--the Expanding Incident Concerning the Arms Deal With Iran." It notes that Reagan's politics are experiencing crisis as result of the arms deal with Iran, that politics conducted against the desire of the people are doomed, and the possibility of the Reagan administration's credibility being shattered to pieces, which would present the possibility of this scandal becoming another Watergate, something the Koreans do not desire. The editorial comments that despite the dilemma confronting the Reagan Administration, the United States will recover as it did from the Vietnam War and Watergate. It expresses the hope that U.S. democracy, in which all are equal under the law, will function well so as to do away with the people's suspicions as soon as possible and find a way out of this political crisis.

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CSO: 4107/061

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

VOLUME OF REMINISCENCES OF KIM IL-SONG PUBLISHED

SK101042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--The Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House brought out "among the People" (Vol 39), a collection of reminiscences.

Contained in the book are 17 pieces of reminiscences telling the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il-song who has been directing the revolution and construction along the highway of victory and glory, the sagacity of his leadership and his noble communist virtues.

Among them are reminiscences telling that he has brought about a turn in carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions by planning and wisely directing the three-revolution team movement, a unique method of guidance of the revolution, and he directed with a deep affection our functionaries and patriotic personages of South Korea to the struggle for building a rich and powerful, independent and sovereign state by the Korean people themselves after the country's liberation.

Also carried in the book are reminiscences telling the efforts exerted by President Kim Il-song to strengthen and develop our revolutionary armed forces, his founding and wise guidance of the North Korean news agency right after the country's liberation and his direction of the work to build Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, to be a modern and magnificent city with a strong national colouring and provide its citizens with a more affluent life.

Reminiscences carried in the book also tell that President Kim Il-song showed deep political trust and care for our ordinary workers and functionaries.

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CSO: 4100/069

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON ENHANCING FUNCTIONARIES' CALIBER

SK110440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2116 GMT 9 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 December editorial: "Functionaries Should Push Positively Ahead With the Struggle To Implement Party Policy by Further Enhancing Their Own Caliber"]

[Text] Knowledge is power. The higher their ability, the more actively functionaries can organize and develop a work. Our party has unfolded a grand plan for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people and is continuously putting forward new political tasks. The success in implementing these tasks put forward by the party depends mainly upon the functionaries' caliber.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has recently elucidated that functionaries should maintain their high caliber to push positively ahead with a work, and has taught how all functionaries can enhance their caliber one stage higher in conformity with the requirement of the developing reality. All functionaries should be deeply aware of the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and energetically develop the struggle to enhance their own caliber and ability.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The fast developing reality of today urgently requires that the caliber and the guiding ability of cadres be further enhanced.

Our party has paid deep attention to enhancing the caliber of the guiding functionaries so that they can always satisfactorily carry out the duty entrusted to them in their position. The caliber of functionaries has made steady improvement because our party has energetically exercised its leadership in such a way that functionaries thoroughly establish a studious atmosphere and enhance their own caliber, while our party has accelerated the march to model the entire society on the chuche idea. They have come to be firmly armed with the chuche idea, equipped with the knowledge of economy, science, and technology. The functionaries with high organizational and commanding ability now dependably defend the important guardposts of the party's work and the state's economic, cultural, and construction work. This is an important guarantee that brought about continuous success in all fields of revolution and construction.

A new, heavy, and bulky task has been set for us today. It requires that the guiding functionaries organize, develop, and advance work more actively and creatively. Enhancing the caliber of functionaries has never been emphasized so much as today when we have a prior task of modeling the entire society on the *chuche* idea under the banner of the three revolutions and when the struggle for economic construction of an unprecedentedly large scale is under way. Prompted by such a realistic demand, our party stresses that all functionaries should catch up with the fast developing reality and further enhance the speed of the progress of revolution and construction.

High caliber and practical ability means that the functionary is well versed in party policy, that he possesses high scientific and technological expert knowledge, and that their developing ability and activity are strong. The functionary who is well versed in party policy and well aware of the method to implement it can implement party policy without difficulty and can positively push ahead with work. The caliber of the functionaries is an important determining factor on which the success of all fields of work depends, whether it is the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—which the party has put forward, the mass movement, the task of economic construction or economic guidance and management. Today, enhancing the caliber of functionaries is an urgent demand to wage an active struggle to implement party policy and further accelerate socialist construction.

Our party is now conducting large-scale construction projects, including the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, to bring forth a new upturn in economic construction and the people's living standard. This is a very rewarding work for the lasting prosperity of the country and for the happiness of the generations to come, and a very important work of strategic significance in socialist economic construction. The high caliber of functionaries is the key to success to realize it. All the tasks of economic construction, including the major construction projects, put forward by our party contain very high targets reflecting the trend of the economic development and the successes of the up-to-date scientific and technological development. Therefore, all guiding functionaries should firmly arm themselves with party policy and modern science and technology so that they can push ahead with work actively and creatively in accordance with the party's intent.

High caliber is an important factor which makes it possible for the functionaries to responsibly implement the party's economic policy by utilizing given conditions and potentiality well. Today we are benefited by all the conditions to accelerate production and construction. There is inexhaustible room everywhere in our people's economy, which has enormous economic potential, in which we can innovate technology, rationalize production and labor organization, increase production, conserve, and move forward more rapidly. The question is how to grasp and study it and how to organize and direct in order to mobilize the potential.

Actively conducting the organizational and directing work to implement party policy and carrying it out in a more reasonable manner are an urgent task to accelerate our advance today. Actively conducting the organizational and

directing work in our people's economy, which has reached a high developmental stage, is ensured only by the functionaries' scientific organizational and directing ability. In order to carry out the economic organizational and directing work in a scientific manner in conformity with the objective economic rule and the principles of economic management, the functionaries should have diverse knowledge, including scientific and technological knowledge and managerial knowledge.

High caliber and ability are an important condition which enables the functionaries to actively push ahead with work demonstrating all the necessary creativity. Activeness in implementing party policy is unthinkable apart from the struggle spirit of continuously taking something new and working creatively and positively. In order for our functionaries to be positive activists who conduct work with sufficient positiveness, fulfilling the party's expectations and carrying out the task assigned by the party without fail, overcoming all difficulties, they should become men of real ability after all. The functionaries should be well aware of the party's intent, well versed in advanced scientific and technological and managerial knowledge, and have extraordinary organizational and directing ability, including the method of working with people, high propaganda and agitation ability, skillful organizational capability, and revolutionary driving force, so that they can actively push ahead with work.

When they have high caliber, the functionaries can carry out well the task entrusted by the party, thoroughly mobilizing and utilizing the given conditions even under unfavorable conditions. Experiences show that the units where functionaries of high caliber work, they can turn all the existing conditions to their favor and ensure high speed and quality in production and construction, demonstrating the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and make the people's living more comfortable.

High caliber is the basic quality to be maintained by our functionaries who work under our party's great trust and consideration. Today, the functionaries whom our party relies upon and holds dear and whom the people respect and love are the functionaries who have driving force and activity in carrying out the revolutionary task given by the party and realize it skillfully.

The party's trust in and expectation of the functionaries are very great. Our party has firmly trusted the guiding functionaries and entrusted them with the great monumental construction, economic management, and the administrative work of the country, and is developing the grand struggle of economic construction of the 1980's. In order for the functionaries to be competent commanding officers capable of carrying out this heavy task as desired by the party, they should continue the work of enhancing their caliber.

Enhancing the caliber is one of the fundamental conditions to be endlessly loyal to the party and the leader by means of practical action and success of work. The measurement of loyalty to the party and the leader is practical action. This is guaranteed by a high political and practical work level. He who has thoroughly armed himself with the party's ideology and will never shake under any complicated conditions but thinks and acts in conformity with only the party's ideology and will.

When the functionaries firmly arm themselves with party policy, no wrong ideological element will disturb them. The functionaries like these will always be able to become the revolutionaries with firm faith.

High practical ability enables the functionaries to make party policy blossom into shining reality under any conditions. Our functionaries should always bear in mind the fact that the loyalty to the party and revolution and the high honor of the revolutionary are defended and shine by means of practical ability and should persistently push ahead with the work to enhance their caliber.

In order to further enhance their caliber, the functionaries must, among other things, possess the spirit of studying in a revolutionary manner and must learn over and over again according to the will of the party. Studying and meditating every time an opportunity comes is a basic principle in enhancing one's caliber that our party has consistently stressed. Books provide the functionaries with valuable and powerful nourishment. The functionaries can fulfill their duties by reading many books. The functionaries must study, first of all, the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the literature of our party. The functionaries must thoroughly understand party policy by strongly arming themselves with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and party policy--the materialization of the teachings--and by making the teachings and party policy their bones and flesh. In particular, in connection with their work, the [word indistinct] must comprehensively study the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and party policy--the materialization of the teachings. By so doing, they can positively and confidently carry out the revolutionary task given by the party and can skillfully carry out the work with the people by adopting correct methods, thereby firmly binding them around the party and the leader.

The functionaries must make positive efforts to obtain knowledge in various sectors, including science and technology and economic management. Today is the era of science and technology. Without knowledge of science and technology, one cannot correctly organize and lead the revolution and construction. The functionaries must make persistent efforts to obtain abundant knowledge on nature, society, and modern science and technology. In the struggle to enhance their caliber, the functionaries must refrain from being the victims of self-contentment and boredom. There is only a beginning, not an end, in enhancing one's caliber. The functionaries of the 1980's must not be content with the level of their caliber and ability and must continuously engage in study and self-improvement, always thinking that their caliber and ability are not sufficient. Only those functionaries who are persistently carrying out the task given by the party, always asking themselves whether they are qualified for carrying out the task, can become the true leading personnel of our revolution in eighties.

From the position that they must evaluate themselves based upon their present ability and achievements in their work, not based upon how long they have carried out the work and their past achievements, the functionaries must enhance their ability to bring about greater achievements. Those functionaries who have

long engaged in the revolution must learn by devoting everything in order to make their honor brighter. Those functionaries of a new generation must do so to better repay the expectations and faith of the party. The responsible functionaries, in particular, must wage a fruitful struggle to enhance their caliber and ability. Because of the significance of their duty, the responsible functionaries must make all the more arduous efforts to enhance their caliber.

Materializing party policy is important for successes in study and self-improvement. From reality, they can deeply learn the greatness and justness of party policy and methods for its materialization, can be well versed in specialized knowledge, and can expand their ability and wisdom.

Upholding the party's call for deeply going among the masses, our functionaries must form the habit of going among the masses and must make it part of their daily routine, and must make going among the masses the process of learning valuable knowledge and new technology.

The role of party organizations must be heightened to enhance the caliber of leading functionaries. Recognizing the significance of the work of enhancing the caliber of the functionaries, party organizations of various levels must devote much more effort to this work. Party organizations and functionaries must concretely understand the knowledge and ability to conduct actual business which the party functionaries possess and must carry out the work of further enhancing their caliber.

A way for our functionaries to greatly contribute to the revolution is to prepare themselves as ones who have abundant knowledge and ability. When all functionaries prepare themselves as men of ability and able political activists in carrying out party policy, the might of our party will be further strengthened and a greater advance will be brought about in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4110/050

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS WPK PRESS TRADITION

SK050929 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 30 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 December editorial: "Let Us Brilliantly Inherit the Glorious Tradition of Our Party's Press"]

[Text] Today, under seething circumstances in which socialist construction is being vigorously accelerated under the banner of the three revolutions, we mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the monthly SAMIL WOLGAN. On this meaningful occasion, our press functionaries and people proudly look back on the history of the struggle which our chuche-oriented press has waged under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

Our party's press has a glorious revolutionary tradition. The new history of our newspapers, news agency, radio, and other publications of the party began after the liberation. However, their foundations were established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle when the chuche revolutionary cause was being pioneered.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Publications are an important means to link the party and people with one another and a powerful tool to organize and mobilize the masses of working people for the accomplishment of the tasks of the party's political, economic, and cultural construction.

The revolutionary press of the working class is founded and developed under the leadership of the party and the leader. In his early days when he set out on the road of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that, just as the revolutionary army should have weapons to win victory in the struggle against the enemy, the revolutionary organizations should have such a sharp and militant ideological tool as publications in order to lead the masses to victory. Thus, in those early days, he founded the newspaper SAENAL and many other revolutionary publications and, finally, on 1 December 1936, founded the SAMIL WOLGAN as the organ of the Fatherland Restoration Society.

The founding of the SAMIL WOLGAN was a historic event which was of epochal significance in the history of our country's press and in the history of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle. Through the founding of the SAMIL WOLGAN, a powerful ideological tool was provided to more vigorously accelerate

the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle throughout the nation under the banner of the chuche idea and to brilliantly realize the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unitary leadership over the overall Korean revolution.

The SAMIL WOLGAN and other revolutionary publications founded in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle played excellent roles as organizers and propagandists in achieving the firm unity and cohesion of the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in making organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the party, in expanding and developing the anti-Japanese united front, and in achieving the sacred cause of national liberation. By so doing, they won immortal achievements which will go down in the history of the fatherland. This is a precious asset of the glorious tradition of our party's press.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, through his brilliant creation and embodiment of the ideas of the chuche-oriented press during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, opened a new history of the chuche-oriented press and, following the liberation, based on this noble tradition, founded the party organ and many other publications of our party, strengthening and developing them ceaselessly.

Under difficult and complicated circumstances, the party organ NODONG SINMUN and other authoritative and powerful publications of our party have advanced along the single road of proud victory, without faltering, under the banner of the chuche idea. This is entirely attributable to the great leader's complete elucidation of the theoretical and practical questions [words indistinct] of the revolutionary press and for its activities, and to his illumination of the course to be covered by our press.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader who ceaselessly develops the press work to a high stage with his outstanding wisdom and energetic activities, our press has brilliantly accomplished its noble mission as the ideological standard-bearer that illuminates the path of victory for the people and as the tool that actively propagandizes and implements party policy in the severe class struggle against the domestic and foreign enemies and in the rewarding economic construction.

The glorious tradition of our party's press established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is today comprehensively inherited and developed by our party center.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in the historic period in which the chuche-ization of society was presented as a pending task, deepened and developed the respected and beloved leader's chuche-oriented ideas of the press in accordance with the new demand of the developing revolution and scientifically elucidated the principled questions on the nature of our party's press, its mission, and activities.

The establishment of *chuche*, the vigorous speed battle, and the accomplishment of the task according to the party's demand and intent have been stressed as the fundamental principles of the activities of the press. This and other ideas and theories of the press elucidated by our party are an immortal encyclopedia which gives complete answers to the theoretical and practical questions for building the press in our era. At the same time, they are the revolutionary banner which makes it possible to strengthen and develop our press as a permanent *chuche*-oriented press.

In particular, our party has energetically led the newspaper revolution, the news revolution, and the press revolution. By so doing, our party has made it possible to make a new turn in the editing form of publications and in their political and ideological contents and to drastically enhance their authority and influence.

Indeed, under the leadership of the party and the leader, our press has traversed the path of victory and glory since the establishment of its historic foundation and, along this sacred course, has properly fulfilled its mission and duty. This is the pride and confidence that can be taken only by our press functionaries who carry on the press work by holding the great leader [Yongdoja] in high esteem.

Today, our press is facing a heavy mission to enhance its militant function and role in accordance with the demand of reality in which the cause of the *chuche*-ization of the society is vigorously accelerated.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and its secretary, has noted: In accordance with the demand of the revolution which has reached an even higher stage, we must further intensify the propaganda through the press.

Above all, we must firmly protect and defend, and must glorify generation after generation the glorious tradition and achievements of our party that had led our revolutionary press along the single road of victory and glory with energetic ideological, theoretical, and practical activities.

In the course of embodying and developing the great leader's *chuche*-oriented ideas of the press, our party has won immortal achievements that will shine century after century, and has gained countless precious experiences. These are a synthesis of the experience of establishing and embodying the principles of the *chuche* spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness in the press work; the experience of enhancing the militance and attraction of the press; and other previous experiences and achievements which must be firmly maintained by the press of the party in fulfilling its mission.

All publications, the news agency, and radios must more firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system and uphold the party's leadership in their press work. By so doing, they must ceaselessly glorify the tradition and achievements which our party has established and won in the press work, and must invariably maintain their *chuche*-oriented characters as the press of the party.

In particular, the revolutionary principle of our party to uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the main task of the press must be firmly maintained. By doing so, every page of our publications must be made to be filled with the greatness and immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader.

Our press is playing a great role in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks. Our press, standing in the forward base of the party's ideological front, as the revolutionary publication did during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, must take the leader's revolutionary ideology as the only guiding principle and prevent the infiltration into our revolutionary ranks of any impure idea which contradicts the party's ideology. By so doing, it must firmly defend the chuche-oriented unity and cohesion of our party generation after generation.

At the same time, indoctrination on the chuche idea must be conducted as a main task and revolutionary indoctrination, class indoctrination, communist indoctrination, and socialist patriotic indoctrination must be more deeply conducted according to their principles. By so doing, an active contribution must be made in establishing the revolutionary world outlook among the party members and working people.

The press must further intensify the class struggle and thoroughly smash the imperialists' reactionary ideological and cultural offense. By so doing, it must prevent the infiltration of the rotten bourgeois life-style and the phenomenon of avoiding working and participating in the revolution into our society. At the same time, it must make the people vigorously struggle to consummate the cause of the party without faltering in any storm.

The press of our party is the powerful means for the party's line and policy to be penetrated even into all the lowest units and for vigorously mobilizing the functionaries, party members, and working people for their implementation.

Only when the revolutionary nature and attraction of our newspapers, news agency, and radios are enhanced, can the country be filled with the revolutionary spirit of the speed battle.

Today, our party has put forth the great 10 long-range plans of socialist economic construction, and is leading the struggle for their attainment on a bold and large scale.

The press must implant the party's intent among the party members and working people and must vigorously encourage them to thoroughly and swiftly implement the party's decisions and directions with a positive and unconditional spirit.

In particular, propaganda and agitation work must be conducted in an intensive and aggressive manner on the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, the construction of the SDARIWON potash fertilizer plant, and other areas where our party places emphasis in socialist economic construction. By so doing, ceaseless miracles and innovations must be brought about in these areas.

At the same time, the movement to win the red flags of the three revolutions and our party's lines and policies put forth to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause under the banner of the three revolutions must be deeply elucidated and propagandized among the party members and working people, and great success must be won in their implementation.

Our party's press must also actively contribute to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, preventing the danger of thermonuclear war in the world, consolidating with international revolutionary forces, achieving the independence of the world, and accelerating the world revolution.

Success in accomplishing the tasks of the press depends on the roles of the press functionaries who are directly in charge of these tasks. All press functionaries must deeply realize their noble missions and become true revolutionary warriors who will firmly protect and defend the party and the leader politically, ideologically, and theoretically. They must become indomitable revolutionary warriors who will trust only the party and the leader and continue to struggle without faltering in any storm.

All press functionaries must follow the ardent loyalty and revolutionary fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary guerrillas who conducted active publication work during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. They must always work in a tense and mobilized manner and write and edit more articles to contribute to strengthening the party's combat capabilities and accelerating the revolution and construction.

Our party's press, which shows the glorious revolutionary history of the party and the leader and the party's lines and policies and which reports the domestic and foreign situation and shows the rich political, economic, cultural, and technological knowledge, is a precious revolutionary textbook to nurture functionaries, party members, and working people as true revolutions who possess a firm revolutionary world outlook and who are firmly prepared politically and practically.

All functionaries and working people must deeply realize that they can fully realize the intent of the party and the leader and can more properly carry out the revolution and construction only when they read and study newspapers and other publications of the party every day. By so doing, they must energetically read the publications of the party and make the party and society be filled with the spirit of revolutionary study.

Our party's press, which has inherited the immortal revolutionary tradition established in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the chuche-oriented new-type press and powerful ideological tool of our party which takes the chuche idea as the guiding principle and serves the consummation of the chuche cause.

Holding this powerful weapon firmly, we must strengthen our party and revolutionary ranks and vigorously accelerate socialist construction. By so doing, we must win new victory in the revolution and construction.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ON IMBUING SOCIETY WITH CHUCHE

SK070236 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2145 GMT 30 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 December special article: "The Working Class Is the Core Unit in Realizing the Cause of Imbuing the Entire Society With the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] As vigorously accelerate the cause of imbuing the entire society with the Chuche idea under the wise leadership of the party, our people mark the 5th anniversary of the publication of the historic work "The Working Class Should Be the Core Unit in the Struggle to Imbue the Entire Society With the Chuche Idea" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This laborious work is a programmatic guide which elucidates the road of vigorously advancing this historic march by bolstering the major role of the working class in carrying out the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea.

The fundamental spirit consistent in this laborious work is to make our working class accomplish and enact its mission and role as a core and vanguard unit by upholding the party's wise leadership in the struggle to imbue the entire society with the chuche idea. The position and role of the working class in carrying out the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea is clearly elucidated in this laborious work. At the same time, the ardent and earnest expectation and trust that urges the entire working class to take the lead in carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture after thoroughly realizing their historic mission are included in this work.

Imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea is the general mission of our revolution and is a historic cause our party should carry out. As the party carries out this cause, the working class occupies the leading and major position.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The working class is a leading class of the revolution and the core unit of our revolution--a unit expected to undertake the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea. If we ignore the leading role and major activities of the working class, it is impossible to advance our revolution and complete the historic cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea.

The teachings of the respected and beloved leader are precious instruction which verifies the position and role of the working class.

The working class performing the leading and major role in carrying out the party's cause—the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea—is related to the class nature and class character of this cause.

Imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea is a historic cause which nurtures all members of society as genuine chuche-type communist men and builds socialism and communism by remolding the economy and culture in conformity with the demands of chuchae. From the class-related point of view, this arms people with the revolutionary ideology of the working class, eliminates various nonworking class elements in all sectors of the economy and culture, and models the economy and culture after the shape of working class. Therefore, imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea is ultimately a process in which the working class accomplishes the historic mission by realizing its class demand.

The working class is the most advanced and revolutionary, by its nature, of any class in society. So the class leadership and major role of the working class is an essential demand in realizing independence for the popular working masses.

Only through class leadership and the major role of the working class, is it possible to bind the broad working masses from all walks of life as one revolutionary force and to brilliantly fulfill the party's revolutionary cause by successfully implementing the work of remolding men, technology, and culture and by incessantly accelerating revolution and construction.

The laborious work states that in a bid to strengthen the leading role and major activities of carrying out the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea, the working class should vigorously take the lead in accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture and should more thoroughly become revolutionized itself. This is a valuable guideline which reveals the way of thoroughly realizing the working class demand created from carrying out the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea.

When the working class continuously promotes its ideo-mental features and its militant function, it can perform its mission and role as the leading class of the revolution.

The mission and role of the working class as the leading class of the revolution can be firmly guaranteed by the wise leadership of the party and the leader. By its nature the working class has the revolutionary disposition and ability as the leading class of the revolution. However, to what extent of resoluteness and might is the revolutionary disposition and ability display connected with [words indistinct] leadership by the leader?

When great leadership is guaranteed and brilliantly succeeded with the advance of the revolution, the working class can firmly maintain its position and role as the leading class of the revolution.

The leading role and major function of our working class was established as the result of the earnest trust and wise leadership of the party and the leader.

In all administrations in which he has led the revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song placed great significance on nurturing the working class as the leading class and core unit of the revolution under the banner of the chuche idea and has energetically guided this work. From the beginning of construction of a new society up to the present days, the great leader has clearly elucidated the direction and method for nurturing the working class as the leading class of the revolution. Furthermore, he has inspected many places, such as Kangson, the Hwanghae steel complex, Taean, Yongsong, and Anju, where our working classes work and had warmly led them by the hands to have them take the lead in performing their duties while discussing the affairs of state with them and notifying the intention of the party toward them.

The entire history of construction of socialism in our country is lustrously embroidered with the proud heroic epic in which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whenever a heavy and tremendous task was assigned along the front road of the revolution, firmly trusted the working class, coped with the difficult situation by encouraging its infinite power and wisdom, and brought about an incessant productive upsurge.

Thanks to the refined leadership of the respected and beloved leader, who has always been with the working class and who has nurtured them as the leading class of the revolution, our working class has been able to successfully perform its duty and role in the struggle to carry out the cause of industrialization from the ashes over the short historical period after the postwar days and during the battle for the great construction of socialism.

The incessant trust and refined leadership toward the working class by the respected and beloved leaders is now brilliantly succeeded by our party center, which upholds the leader's lofty will.

Our party nurtures the working class as the core unit for carrying out the three revolutions in conformity with the requirement of a new historical period in developing our revolution for imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea.

Describing the three revolutions as fundamental to the realization of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea, our party has continuously led the working class to perform its role as pioneers in carrying out the work.

The wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who, over the past period, met numerous members of the working classes in places throughout the country such as Kundok, Yongsong, and Hwangchol and made them the pioneers in carrying out the three revolutions, has become the source of mighty power which has

enabled us to bring about incessant revolutionary upsurges in carrying out the three revolutions and constructing socialism. Therefore, the ranks of the pioneers of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and of unheralded meritorious persons has been increased, and great achievements have been constantly created.

The innovative achievements by which, during the past period, the working class in Yongsong has built a 10,000-ton press, the working class in Nagwon has produced a large-scale oxygen separator, and the working class at the Hwanghae steel complex has increased production capability for producing rolled steel for themselves, cannot be thought about without the great leadership that has made and led our working class as the leading class and the core unit of the revolution.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the working class in our country have been able to brilliantly perform its role as the core unit of the revolution in carrying out the party's cause during each state and each period in developing the revolution.

The history of our revolution and construction has been noble and faithful, during which our working class has always firmly supported and defended the party and the leader and taken the lead in vigorously accelerating the party's cause.

Our reliable working class has always stood at the forefront of the historic march of our people who have waged the Chollima speed battle.

Having the all-out Chollima march and furiously sounding the march for the speed battle during the days of combat for the great socialist construction by all working classes in Kangsong and other places throughout the country--working classes who rushed forth after cherishing the lofty will of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, during the difficult period after the postwar days, said that if we had 10,000 more tons of steel, the country would have more room for maneuver--was an obvious manifestation of the strong faith and will of our working class, who were willing to trust and follow only the party and the leader under any circumstances and reward them for their earnest and ardent trust and expectation with practical achievements.

Our working class has come to further confirm its faith that it can win a victory without fail when it harbors the greatness of our party deep in the minds of its members and advances according to the wise leadership of the party through the reality of our fatherland which constantly flourishes amid the march to imbue the entire society with the chuche idea.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our working class at the Hwanghae steel complex, along with those throughout the country, grew up in good health as a reliable core unit of the party.

The Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, with extraordinary wisdom, refined leadership, and a burning love has nurtured the working class at the Hwanghae steel complex, as well as others throughout the country, as the core unit in carrying out the [word indistinct] cause. Our glorious party center itself has projected a system for automatic production procedures at the Hwanghae steel complex, wisely organized and led the struggle to realize this system, and made the flames of automation furiously burn throughout the country based on this model.

Amid the rewarding march forward with the speed battle in 1980's joined to the Chollima under the party, the trust of our working class in the party has been further strengthened and its will to uphold the party's leadership has been hardened.

That the spiritual world of our working class which, filled with pride and self-confidence in carrying out the revolution in the bosom of the great party, is willing to share its fortune with the party to the last and to participate in joys and sorrows with it is truly lofty.

That the revolutionary faith of our working class to firmly support and defend the party and the leader and to uphold the party's cause in the forefront is further confirmed from generation to generation is the exultant boast and pride of our party and people.

Today, we are assigned the important task of bringing about a revolutionary upsurge and further accelerating the revolutionary cause of chuche on all fronts in socialist construction by upholding the programmatic task set forth at the 6th party congress and the great plan and work set forth by our party.

This reality demands that our working class further rapidly accelerate socialist construction by launching again into a revolutionary manner like that they effected during the great Chollima upswing and by fiercely stoking the flames of a new revolutionary upsurge.

Our working class should perform a new revolutionary turnabout in carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture and in socialist construction by upholding the task presented in the laborious work of the great leader.

Our working class in the metal working industry, along with those in other industrial sectors, overflow with determination to brilliantly implement the intention and plan of the party and the leader in the struggle for the present great upsurge in the manner of standing at the innovation forefront--a manner like that they advanced by raising high the torch of the great Chollima upsurge.

Our working class at the Hwanghae steel complex will surely reward the earnest and ardent trust and expectation of the party and the leader, who have nurtured and encouraged them as the core unit of the revolution by making them genuine revolutionaries faithful to the party and the leader and by increasing steel production at a higher level.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ON MOVEMENT TO WIN RED FLAG

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[NODONG SINMUN 6 December Editorial: "Let Us Actively Push Forward the Movement to Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions as Party-Level Work"]

[Text] The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is an all-people mass movement to accelerate the construction of socialism and communism by vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in conformity with the demand of imbuing the entire society with the *chuche* idea.

Today, the honorable task of vigorously pushing further forward the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party-level work is assigned to the party systems. In this context, thoroughly implementing the work "Let Us Further Vigorously Carry Out the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions," recently published by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, has great significance in deepening and developing this movement. In this work, ways to defend, maintain, and make shine the ideology and the theory put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in connection with the mass movement and bring about a great turnabout in carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and in socialist construction by developing this movement to a new higher stage in conformity with the demands of realistic development are clearly elucidated. The lofty intention of our party to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction further displaying the creative wisdom of our people, strengthening our revolutionary forces by all means, and advancing the perfect victory of socialism and the cause for the fatherland's reunification is also included in this work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has taught: Vigorously conducting the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party-level work is a decisive guarantee for successfully pushing forward this movement.

Vigorously pushing further forward the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party-level work is an important demand derived from the importance of this movement and party-level character.

As the work elucidates, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a popular movement for remolding ideology, to make all members in society ardent communist revolutionaries; a popular movement for reforming technology, designed to equip the people's economy with modern technology; and a popular movement for rebuilding culture, designed to elevate the cultural and technological level of all party members and workers and to guarantee cultural lives to them. This is a high-level mass movement designed to realize the goal of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea after having it as the goal of its struggle. This is a mighty and effective struggle force which can vigorously push the revolution and construction by organically combining the work of remolding the ideology of people with the group reformation movement being conducted in the construction of the economy and culture and by thoroughly realizing the principle of the speed battle.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a mass movement organized and led by our party. Our party has given great significance to this movement in accelerating socialist construction under the red flag of the three revolution and has consistently emphasized that party systems should adhere to this movement as party-level work.

When we vigorously conduct the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party-level work, we can continuously develop this movement at the high level the party demands. Each party organization should achieve a new turnabout in pushing forward the movement as party-level work by supporting the party's intention. Today, the party systems' deepening and developing the movement by adhering to it is very glorious work to vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction by thoroughly implementing our party's line for it.

Practical experiences have proven that when party systems adhere to and vigorously push forward in an effective way the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party-level work, they can score great achievements in carrying out the three revolutions.

Each party organization should further deepen the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions based on experiences already established in carrying out this movement.

At present the important question which arises from further vigorously carrying out the movement as party-level work is whether party organizations should advance by firmly adhering to the cardinal task of this movement.

The goal of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to realize imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea by vigorously advancing the three revolutions. Therefore, accelerating the three revolutions is the cardinal task of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

By intensifying the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition and communism based on loyalty, party organizations should have all party members and workers firmly build the revolutionary outlook of the leader, thoroughly defend and

implement the line and policy of the party unconditionally under any circumstances, thoroughly abide by the position and principles of the working class, and highly display the collectivist and socialist patriotic spirit.

Also, in all sectors of the people's economy, based on the abundant materials of our country, they should have them resolve the questions of raw materials, fuels, and electric power; accelerates the realization of automation and the introduction of remote control systems into the production process; actively realize the industrialization of agriculture; and elevate the technological production process, production methods, and activities to raise the status in all sectors to a new scientific basis. Meanwhile, they should have all workers enjoy the level of culture and technology—a level equal to that of college graduates—possess one or more expert skills, and positively implement the work of establishing mass culture, production culture, and life culture and the work of managing one's native places.

Also important in further vigorously pushing forward the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party-level work is for each party organization to create a favorable social atmosphere to make the fire of this movement fiercely burn in all sectors and units. The results and vitality of the mass movement depend on how voluntarily and positively the masses participate in this movement.

The social atmosphere of the days when the all-out movement of mobilization to remodel ideas for the founding of the country and the Chollima movement were being conducted was great.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a mass movement which has a lofty goal. Therefore, it is more necessary to create a boiling atmosphere in society in carrying out a mass movement like the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, which has a lofty goal.

The party organizations should vigorously carry out the work of politics amid the broad masses to have them voluntarily and positively participate in this movement. They should also successfully carry out the work of supporting units that have received the red flags of the three revolutions and the riders of the three revolutions in society and the work of generalizing models created in the process of carrying out the movement. In addition to this, party organizations should realistically set the resolved target of the movement and successfully carry out the work of summing up and evaluating the status of its implementation.

Moreover, they should correctly establish a stage to successfully conduct this movement at relevant units, realistically and concretely set the resolved target after highly evaluating the present and the future tasks, and constantly supplement and renew this resolved target in conformity with the party's intention and the demands of realistic development. What is more, they should intensify the work of indoctrination in a bid to have all party members and workers of the units who stand up for this movement strenuously and substantially realize the resolved target one by one. Meanwhile, they should have them rapidly realize the resolved target at the highest level by vigorously carrying

out the speed battle after fully mobilizing all forces and means and strengthening the work of guiding organizations.

The work of summing up and evaluating the status of realizing the resolved target is of great significance in deepening and developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Party organizations should pay eager attention to implementing the work of successfully evaluating units that receive the red flags of the three revolutions and the riders of the three revolutions, in addition to normally and substantially implementing, at a high level, the work of summing up the status to realize the resolved target.

Also important in further vigorously pushing forward the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party-level work is actively pushing forward this movement by closely connecting it with other mass movements.

Mass movements, such as the movement to create the speed of the eighties, the movement to follow the model of unheralded heroes, the movement for socialist economy, and the movement to create model places accelerate the three revolutions, the strategic line of our party.

Party organizations should have mass organizations set the resolved targets of mass movements to contribute to accelerating the three revolutions and have them carry out the work of judging and evaluating the realization of resolved targets of all mass movements based on the degree of contribution to carrying out the three revolutions.

To vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, it is necessary to bolster the roles of mass organization systems, members of the three revolutions teams, and administrative and economic functionaries. Party organizations should have mass organization systems substantially carry out the movement in various ways in conformity with their own peculiarities and have them successfully implement the work of indoctrination in ideology and the work of mass politics--works designed to have the members of league join this movement. They should also have members of the three revolutions teams actively support the work of relevant units with eager concern about the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and have them help relevant units vigorously implement this work as a mass movement. Furthermore, they should have all administrative and economic functionaries participate in this movement as masters befitting it and have them responsibly implement the economic work in conformity with the demand of the Tsean work system.

The party organizations should vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party committee-level work. They themselves should plan at the party committee the work connected with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and positively push forward this movement by organizing and operating all posts. They should also raise questions related to the movement as an important task of the party committee and substantially develop this task. Especially responsible functionaries

of the party should firmly push forward this movement with self-consciousness that they are commanders who lead the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions by mobilizing posts and functionaries at the party committee.

The posts of three revolutions teams at each party committee are major posts which directly adhere to and lead the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. For this reason, those in the posts of three revolutions teams should grasp the whole of this movement, realize a unified leadership for it, and carry out this movement in a correct way. Also, all posts of the party committee should routinely discuss, jointly plan, and closely cooperate in the work of pushing up this movement.

The position and duty of the party organizations in deepening and developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions are important and heavy, and the expectation for them by our party is extremely ardent.

All party organizations and functionaries should achieve much greater miracle and innovations in carrying out the three revolutions and socialist construction by further deepening and developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions under the leadership of the party.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ON FUNCTIONARIES' PARTY SPIRIT

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[NODONG SINMUN 7 December special article: "Functionaries' Duty, Party Spirit, Working Class Spirit, and People-Mindedness"]

[Text] Our party always pays deep attention to making functionaries carry out their jobs in a revolutionary manner, with party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

At a consultative meeting of the responsible functionaries of the local party committees held on 3-8 December 1976, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il presented raising the functionaries' party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness, once again, as an important party task, along with the strengthening of the party's leadership over economic construction, and then clearly elucidated ways for its implementation. This serves as a valuable guideline which enables our functionaries to fulfill their noble mission as the commanding members of the revolution, firmly cherishing the revolutionary traits of communists.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: Party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness are essential traits that our functionaries should have. They also are the fundamental factor that defines methods and work style.

Party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness mean loyalty to the party, working class, and people as well as the spirit of devotedly serving them. The highest form of party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness is to be expressed in loyalty to the leader [suryong].

Guiding functionaries should always have and highly display party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

Party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness are the noble traits that communists should have. Communists are the vanguard fighters who are struggling at the cost of everything to attain independence for the working class and popular masses under the party's leadership.

The characteristics of communists lie in regarding the living of the life of revolutionary fighters of the party and leader [suryong] and of faithful servants to the working class and people as the purpose and true reward of life.

This requires that communists be men having a high degree of party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

Only when people have unwavering party spirit, working class spirit and people-mindedness can they live a brilliant life as vanguard fighters who struggle for the party and leader, the working class and people, at the cost of everything.

Without exception, true communists are the ones who have a high degree of party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

In the past, the honor of many of our functionaries and party members shone as communists by regarding the interests of the party, the working class, and people as their first life and by devotedly fighting for it at the cost of their lives.

The way for our functionaries to cherish their honorable title of chuche-type revolutionaries and make them shine lies in endlessly raising and displaying the party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

For the guiding functionaries to have firm party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness emerges as a more weighty problem because of their heavy duty. The cadres are the backbone force of the party as well as commanding members of the revolution. The functionaries are burdened with such heavy duties as educating the party members and working masses, having them implement party policies by organizing and mobilizing them, defending the interests of the working class and popular masses, and struggling to make them happy.

How the party's leadership will be embodied and how the interest of the working class and people will be ensured depend on how the functionaries play their role.

The key for the functionaries to smoothly carry out their mission assigned before the party, the working class, and the people is to enhance party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

Only those whose hearts are burning with passion, with loyalty to the party and the leader, and with the spirit of devotion to the working class and the people can thoroughly embody the party's leadership under any condition and can realize the interests of the working class and people to the end.

The reality in our country in which the revolution and construction are being advanced to a new higher level under the party's leadership demands that functionaries more highly enhance their party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

With a firm determination to provide the popular masses including the working class with a more independent and creative life, our party has put forth the enormous task of socialist construction and is energetically leading it.

How the party's intention will be realized to provide the working class and people with a richer and more civilized life depends on what type of spirit and trait the functionaries, the commanding staffs of the revolution, cherish in carrying out their works.

The more highly the functionaries display party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness, the more brilliantly will the party's lines and policies be implemented and the more smoothly will be demands of the working class and workers in life be realized.

Not a minor change has taken place in the works of the functionaries over the past 10 years since the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a precious instruction to the functionaries to enhance party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness. A number of functionaries are excellently fulfilling their glorious duties on the revolutionary road led by the party and the leader and on the road of struggle for the working class and people by enhancing party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

The realities have firmly proven the justness and vitality of the party's policy for the functionaries to enhance party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness. Only when the functionaries constantly enhance party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness as taught by the party, can they carry out the glorious revolutionary missions as revolutionary fighters of the party and the leader and as the faithful servants of the working class and the people. Thus, they can find the genuine road to contribute to victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Deeply cherishing the intention of the party center to enhance party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness among the functionaries, our functionaries should continuously and vigorously implement such an intention.

Enhancing party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness means highly demonstrating loyalty to the party, the working class, and the people through practical acts as well as the sense of devoted service.

The lofty party spirit, working class spirit and people-mindedness of the functionaries are being demonstrated in absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's policy. Through its lines and policies, the party leads the revolution and construction.

All of our party's lines and policies reflect the intentions and demands of the working class and the people. Thus, unconditionally receiving the party's lines and policies and thoroughly implementing them mean loyalty to the party and the leader and devoted service to the working class and people.

We cannot think of party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness apart from unconditionality in implementing the party's policy. The tasks for socialist construction put forth by the party before us are enormous.

We should accelerate the construction of major facilities including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and should fulfill this year's national economic plans and new prospective plans without fail.

The functionaries who struggle by going through fire and water and who brilliantly fulfill their assignments under any circumstances to accomplish the honorable economic tasks can be called functionaries whose party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness are lofty.

When all functionaries highly display the traits of unconditionality in implementing the party's policies, our party's idea for socialist construction will blossom into brilliant reality and the material and cultural welfare of our working class and workers will be systematically promoted.

The lofty party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness of the functionaries will be displayed in their deep interest in the people's life. Concern for the promotion of the people's welfare is the supreme principle in the activities of the party of the working class which holds sovereignty.

Nothing is more glorious for functionaries than to struggle to promote the welfare of the working class and workers during the period of building socialism. Devotion of all strength and wisdom to upgrading the people's living condition means loyalty to the party and devoted service to the working class and the people.

Our party has brilliantly advanced goals and methods to make our people's material and cultural lives richer and wealthier. The question lies in highly displaying party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness by the functionaries.

When all functionaries actively carry out their works by assuming the position of being the errand boys for the people and deeply grasping the party's intention, a new turning point will be effected in resolving the question of food, clothing, and shelter for our people.

Our party's documents clearly elucidate the means and methods to enhance party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness. In order for the functionaries to enhance their party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness, they should constantly indoctrinate themselves ideologically.

A fruitful life and struggle on the sacred road of revolution for the party, the working class, and the people cannot be carried out merely with desire. Loyalty to the party, the working class, and the people and the sense of devoted service will be formed and promoted by constant indoctrination and self-discipline.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters including Comrade Kim Chaek and such outstanding functionaries as Comrade Chong Chun-taek could devotedly fight to accomplish the orders and directives of the party and the leader and to promote the welfare of the working class and workers up to the last moments of their lives because they always directed great strength to their ideological indoctrination.

Functionaries should constantly indoctrinate themselves ideologically by voluntarily participating in the organizational life and implementation of the revolution. By so doing, they can enhance their party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness in accordance with the demands of the developing realities and can fulfill their revolutionary missions.

In order for the functionaries to enhance party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness, they should be deeply involved in the realities. The party's policy is implemented in the production site of the workers, not in the offices of the functionaries. The aspirations and demands of the working class and workers are being realized in the places where they live and work.

Only when the functionaries are deeply involved in the realities [words indistinct] live together with the masses, can they learn from the revolutionary spirit of the working class and workers who devotedly struggle by upholding the party's policy and can they firmly resolve to serve the working class and workers, after deeply understanding their aspirations and demands.

The production sites where the enormous struggle for socialist construction is being carried out are excellent schools for revolutionizing the functionaries. When the functionaries live and work together with the masses by being deeply involved in this rewarding reality, they can register a great advance in enhancing their party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness and in bringing about the traits of the revolutionaries.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF TAEAN WORK SYSTEM PRAISED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by NODONG SINMUN reporter Yi Chong-kwan: "The Taean Work System's Great Vitality--as Illustrated by the Work of the Functionaries of the Taean Heavy Machine Complex"]

[Text] The 9th of November is a significant day--24 years ago today in 1962, the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered the historical speech entitled "On Further Developing the Taean Work System" at an enlarged meeting of the Taean Electric Appliance Factory's party committee.

That meeting was a meeting of the victors assembled to sum up the proud achievements of the workers of that factory in their year long struggle to implement the Taean work system the Great Leader had invented for them a year before.

Addressing the meeting, the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: "You comrades have not only learned, through your own experience, that you can implement the communist method of industrial management devised by the party but also shown all workers of our country that this work method and work system can be applied everywhere. You have thus played a glorious role as pioneers in the struggle to soundly establish the new work system."

The leading functionaries, workers, technicians, and the Three Revolution Team members of Taean Heavy Machine Complex here in Taean, the birthplace of the Taean work system, are continuing to add luster to their honor as pioneers in implementing the Taean work system. Thanks to the immense vitality of this system, there has been a continuous upsurge in machine production in this factory.

This year alone, the party members, workers, and TRT members of Taean Heavy Machine Complex performed an innovative feat of building two 125,000-kv generators in only 6 months. In addition, they built a number of 50,000-kv generators in the same period. They really accomplished a rare miracle.

Informed of this success of the Taaan Heavy Machine Complex, the Great Leader sent a letter of appreciation to the factory, praising it for having quietly performed a great feat and calling it a mighty factory.

The fact that the functionaries, workers, and technicians of this factory have earned this honor attests to the great vitality of the Taaan work system.

Three Men Always In One Mind

The story begins when the factory was faced with the task of building two 120,000-kv generators and a number of 50,000-kv generators for timely delivery to the power plant construction sites.

According to an initial calculation, the task would normally require 2 years of work, but the people at the construction sites wanted the generators to be delivered in only 6 months.

To discuss this problem, the party committee of the complex first called a meeting of the manager, the responsible secretary of the party committee, and the chief engineer. It did not take much time for these three officials to agree that as functionaries committed to producing generating equipment for the party and the state, they should perform the proposed task unconditionally and that they could do it.

They were able to reach such a bold conclusion concerning the tough job that would require four times as much time as would normally be needed, because they were confident of the great might of the Taaan work system worked out by the Great Leader.

The might of the Taaan work method is the power of unity and cooperation, the power of the voluntary zeal and creative initiative of the masses, and the power that is generated by party guidance as it deeply penetrates the lower echelons. There is nothing that cannot be done if the trio always act as a model of unity and cooperation and speak as one voice when they guide the masses.

That was the conviction they had developed through experience.

It was because they perseveringly led the masses with this conviction that the complex could build the large generators in such a short time.

The responsible secretary, the manager, and the chief engineer paid great attention, first of all, to completing the designs, making technical preparations on a priority basis, working out technical processes, and making a huge volume of equipment. In fact, all this was a preliminary procedure for beginning production. Accordingly, the sooner the preparatory work was done, the better.

According to the instructions of the party committee, the manager, the responsible secretary, the chief engineer carried out a vigorous political work among functionaries of the divisions of technical

preparation, installations, and work process formulation in the designing office to acquaint them with the contents of the urgently deeded tasks and to solicit creative opinions from them as to how to complete a large volume of technical paperwork.

While leading the masses together, the three men demonstrated the fine habit of making sincere efforts to perform their respective duties and yet helping each other meet their responsibilities.

It was the responsibility of the chief engineer as the chief of planning to see that technical preparations are made on time.

Therefore, in this task, the manager and the responsible secretary showed deference to the chief engineer and did their utmost to back up him so that he could organize his work. When he holds a meeting to discuss important technical problems, the responsible secretary and the manager also attended the meeting to support his opinions and helped him a lot by enlightening and persuading the masses with the knowledge they had gained in workplaces. Once tasks were assigned to the technical personnel and a combat order was issued, the responsible secretary and the manager forcefully performed their respective duties of putting the party organizations into action and enhancing the vanguard role of party members and of organizing and mobilizing administrative organizations and taking steps to insure a supply of necessary materials and equipment. As a result, it took only a month to complete a huge volume of technical paperwork which would normally require 6 months to finish. The various kinds of necessary equipment were also made in a month. This paved the way for beginning the full-scale construction of the generators.

While the three men were leading the masses in the same voice toward the same goal, each of them kept on thinking and thinking to find a reasonable short cut to the goal, and this became their life pattern.

One day when the production of generating equipment moved into high gear, the manager presented a proposal for holding regular enlarged planning staff meetings to be attended by all concerned functionaries, such as officials responsible for pushing cooperative production, technical officials responsible for producing tools, jigs, and other equipment, and officials in charge of transportation.

The proposal was consistent with the requirements of the reality where a high-pitched fight for production was in progress. The responsible secretary and the chief engineer put this proposal to discussions among the planning staff and many other functionaries and then presented their own suggestions on the basis of these discussions so that the proposal would prove its worth.

Besides the chief engineer, the manager and the responsible secretary always attended enlarged planning staff meetings to provide a momentum for solving important problems.

In fact, scores of units and 50 to 60 workshops were involved in this fight for production, and the leaders were able to assess the real situation in timely fashion through this method and to dynamically devise countermeasures. By doing so, they succeeded in keeping the flames of the heightened revolutionary zeal of the masses of producers ablaze and fulfilling the huge fighting assignments in a short time.

Constantly Toward Higher Peaks

As the producing masses participate in entrepreneurial management as befitting the master, the whole complex is not only overflowing with the communist life style but also the creative labor of the workers is intensifying as never before.

That was also true of the time when the complex went through the process of producing the large-capacity generators.

All workers of the complex say that they are now confident that they can build any electric equipment, no matter how large and complex.

In fact, the process of producing the large-capacity generators at the complex was a glorious path which the factory has scaled another peak in the execution of the technical revolution.

That success was made possible due to the fact that while holding production and technical matters securely in unitary control, the enterprise had the producing masses participate in developing technology as befitting the master.

In order that the masses may actively participate in performing tasks of the technical revolution, the enterprise exerted great efforts to enhance the role of the "15 April technical innovation shock brigade."

The No. 1 integrated shop was charged with the task of making various valves including inlet valves (ipkubyon) and water intake valves (chwisubyon). No matter how much the functionaries of the shop racked their brains, the shop's cast steel making capacity was far short of meeting the requirement for inlet valves if they were to be made with cast steel. Moreover, the process for processing cast steel goods was not fit for the task.

At that moment, the technical innovation shock brigade members undertook to resolve this difficult problem facing the integrated shop. By pooling their wisdom, the shock brigade members and the workers of the shop came up with novel ideas and many valuable innovative ideas. One idea called for substituting pipe making materials for cast steel. It was claimed that this method would solve the problem involving the inlet valves and reduce the processing time to one-seventh. The suggestion was adopted after a number of discussions. By waging a bold struggle to introduce this method, the shop was able to effect a fundamental transition in making inlet valves and water intake valves.

The masses, with their zeal stirred up, displayed their great ability. The materials used in making the generator shaft weigh 110 to 120 tons. If this huge amount of molten steel were to be produced from the cast steel furnace, it would not be an easy job to do. Processing cast steel would involve still more problems. The attention of the whole enterprise was focused on this. The timely production of the generating equipment depended on whether the generator and turbine shafts were produced on time. The responsible secretary, the manager, the chief engineer, and other leading functionaries of the complex came to the shop to inspire the masses to technical innovations designed to solve this problem.

The technical innovation shock brigade members exerted every effort to find a solution to this problem in cooperation with the workers of the shop. As a result of this effort, a decision was made to boldly introduce the electrode-consuming type of remelting method (chonkuk somosik chaeyonghaebop). This method requires a high level of technology, not permitting even a moment's error.

The party committee, the Three Revolution team, and the planning staff of the complex provided active support and guidance so that this method might prove successful. The creative efforts and wisdom of the workers and technicians bore fruit, and the question of how to process the shafts was solved for good. This made it possible to push production on schedule and meet the deadline.

The producing masses and the technicians took part as one in the efforts to implement tasks of the technical revolution and introduced as many as 3,300 technical innovation plans in the 6 months alone during which they produced large-capacity generating equipment. For instance, they invented and introduced a fixed magnetite core polishing machine (kojong chacholsim tangnun kigye), which resulted in a saving of tens of thousands of man-days of labor. They also introduced sequential integrated molding (sunchasik honghap hyongta), which made it possible to shorten the production period by several months. They also introduced a new finished grinding method, which enabled them to complete in only 20 days what it would normally have taken them 6 months to finish. Included in these innovation plans were more than 100 inventions which qualify for state-awarded invention rights.

Through these innovations, they quadrupled labor productivity and conserved thousands of tons of steel, more than 40 tons of carbon steel plates and copper, more than 10 tons of specialty steel, and many other materials, thereby rendering great benefits to the state.

Practicing Scientific, Rational Business Management

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex is producing good results in business management by correctly combining the mass line and the principle of doing things in a scientific way.

Particularly in putting the merits of a complex into full play, the functionaries of this factory leads the rest of enterprises in the country.

This factory has drafted the "rules of management and operation of the complex" and the "rules on the independent economic accounting system for the state-operated enterprise" and it is now making effective efforts to perfect these rules so that they can serve as a standard for others.

Functionaries of the Central People's Committee and scholars of the Academy of Social Sciences are at the plant, giving active assistance. In the course of these efforts, plant operations and business management have been better organized, and numerous new experiences are being created which are worth popularizing throughout the country.

Currently, at this enterprise, each work team is making a summation of the results of its work, production, and financial status in a highly advanced manner. Thanks to the introduction of scientific methods of business management, the cost of living incurred, the tools used, and the materials spent are accurately computed and analyzed for each individual and each product in these summations.

As business operations progress in depth, a signal advance is being made in the production of machinery and in the maintenance of the equipment. The No. 2 integrated shop is currently enforcing a direct contract equipment maintenance system. Thanks to this system, the quality of maintenance work is insured, with the work teams that perform maintenance work continuing to be responsible for the equipment they repaired and always paying attention to see that the machines are operating properly.

In this complex, a signal transition is being effected particularly in the management and utilization of labor. It made a comprehensive study and analysis of the labor situation and, on the basis of this study, it has reassigned the workers according to their skills, qualifications, and ability. The plant has constantly endeavored to reduce indirect labor while increasing direct labor. As a result, it has reduced labor in auxiliary categories by 13.4 percent from the 1983 level and reassigned it to basic production areas. The comparative weight of director labor increased by 5.8 percentage points in the same period.

In all production directives, the per unit material consumption norms are clearly indicated so that materials can be conserved as much as possible. Meanwhile, the material shop has been reorganized into an integrated shop. The new shop cuts and processes necessary materials for delivery to production sites.

For the purpose of putting the sense of responsibility and creative zeal of the producing masses into full play, the factory party committee holds monthly shop-level and factorywide production and financial summation meetings with the producing workers present. The committee is performing an effective task of giving recognition to outstanding shops, work teams and individuals in these meetings.

This year, despite the fight for production in question, this complex tried to conserve as much material as possible and to produce more by using less labor per unit, thereby reducing the cost of production by 3 percent below the planned level and overfulfilled the plan for payment into the state budget revenue. The plant has also performed the innovative feat of increasing per worker output by 30 percent over last year's level.

All these achievements are the precious results of managing and operating the economy in a scientific and rational manner consistent with the requirements of the Taaen work method.

Feeling a high sense of honor and pride for working in the glorious locale where the great Taaen work method was created, the workers and technicians of Taaen are continuing their efforts to bring the Taaen work system, a socialist-communist system of managing enterprises, into further efflorescence in real life and to enrich and develop it still more.

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NODONG SINMUN ON DEVELOPING RAILWAY TRANSPORT

SK031206 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2126 GMT 28 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 November editorial: "Let Us Continuously Make Major Efforts for the Development of Railway Transport"]

[Text] Railway is the most important means of transport in our country. As the party has made clear, in order to satisfactorily solve the problem of transport, we should continuously make major efforts for the development of railway transport.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should continuously make major efforts for the development of transportation and transport so that we can decisively increase the transport capacity and satisfactorily meet the increasing demand for transport in the people's economy.

In the struggle to vigorously accelerate the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the Sohae Lockgate, the demand for transport is continuously increasing with each passing day. Furthermore, reality—in which based on the great plan of the party and the leader, major construction projects are extensively underway on an enormous scale, a great number of plants and enterprises are being built, and upsurges are being effected in production—requires that we accelerate the development of railway transport more vigorously.

We should make major efforts for the development of railway transport, further enhance transport capacity, and utilize the existing means of transport well so that we can make the railways carry out their role as a force in the people's economy and so that we can vigorously push ahead with overall socialist construction.

To wage a vigorous struggle to further modernize the railway is the present demand for the development of railway transport. To modernize the railways is work to enhance transport capacity and it is very important work to better meet scientific and technological development and our people's ever-increasing material and cultural demands.

The functionaries of railway transport and other relevant sectors should continuously intensify the struggle, upholding the task set forth by the Sixth Party Congress, to rapidly complete the electrification of the railways, to increase the production of electric locomotives and freight cars, and to introduce heavy-duty, high-speed, and automated transport means and equipment.

The important thing in railway modernization is to renovate the transport means and equipment in a more refined manner. To renovate the transport means and equipment appropriately while socialist construction is pushed ahead and the people's living standard is enhanced is an inevitable process and work that must be done.

The railway transport sector should keep the passenger trains and railway stations in better shape and well managed in conformity with our people's cultural and emotional demands and the developing reality. The success of this work depends on the functionaries meticulous organization work. The functionaries of the railway transport sector should meticulously and closely grasp the freight cars and railway stations in their units, set up accurate plans and targets to keep them in better shape, properly assign tasks to each individual as well, and vigorously organize and mobilize the masses to implement them. In particular, the responsible functionaries of the General Bureau and the functionaries of the passenger train and freight car units and railway stations should carry out their responsibilities and role so that this work can be completed successfully within a short period of time.

At the same time, the functionaries of the General Bureau [as heard] of railway, railway stations, and the train crew units should establish a strict order of operating trains, ensure thorough operations based on timetables, and make efforts for train commerce so that services for the traveling people can be improved onto a new higher standard.

The important thing in developing railway transport is to adhere to and continue to carry out the party's three principles of transport. Concentrated transport, combined transport, and containerized transport are the most effective methods to satisfactorily meet the increasing transport demand of the people's economy. Our party requires that we effectively and reasonably organize the three transports in the transport sector to better solve the strained transport problem. The functionaries of this sector should bear the party's will in mind, and, demonstrating a high sense of responsibility and organizational ability, organize concentrated transport, combined transport, and containerized transport reasonably and in conformity with reality.

The commanding transport functionaries should ride locomotives from time to time, specifically grasp transport demand and transport conditions and set up measures for them, going deep into reality, and thoroughly establish the command system so that all segments of transport administration can function efficiently like a train.

In order to better carry out the party's three principles of transport and to satisfactorily solve the transport problem, we should further improve the standard of cargo handling mechanization so that we can swiftly load and ship cargo and reduce the turnaround time, whereby enabling us to transport more cargo with a given number of freight cars. The functionaries of the railway transport sector and the functionaries of major plants and enterprises should reexamine the status of the railway stations and the cargo handling facilities of their units, and augment their capacity to meet the increasing transport demand.

The development of railway transport can be successful with the active support of all sectors of the people's economy. Transport is a continuous process of production, and it is work which is operated in close connection with many units of the people's economy. The functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, industrial complexes, and all plants and enterprises should be well aware that solving the transport problem well is not something of no interest to them, but represents the work of carrying out production and construction better in their own units. Therefore, they should always look into the problem of transport in the first place when they discuss production problems, and should preferentially supply the steel goods, wooden items, and other goods demanded by the railway transport sector. In particular, the functionaries of the units charged with the production of the painting and maintenance supplies should responsibly supply the materials necessary to modernize the railway.

Without the concentrated efforts of the entire party membership and the entire state, we cannot expect the rapid development of railway transport. The functionaries of the ministries and relevant committees of the State Administration Council should further increase investment in railway transport sector firmly stands at the head of progress in the people's economy.

The duty of party organizations of this sector is important in developing the railway transport and successfully solving the transport problem. The party organizations of the railway transport sector should deeply explain to and infiltrate into the masses the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which he recently gave in connection with the development of railway transport, and effectively conduct political work so that they can carry out the tasks entrusted to them excellently and with warm loyalty and devotion to the party and the leader, as the builders of the Sohae lockgate did.

All functionaries of the railway transport sector should have the renewed resolve and effect a great innovation in the work to effectively carry out transport and to keep the railways in better shape to ensure that a new revolutionary upturn is brought about in the development of railway transport.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RAPID PROGRESS MADE IN DPRK MINE CONSTRUCTION

SK030019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 2 December (KCNA)--Mine construction is making headway in Korea.

Several mines are now being developed in the western district. The Chongdan mine with a rated production capacity of millions of tons is rising in the Chongdan District where potassic feldspar is found in abundance.

When completed, the mine will send raw material to the Sariwon potassic factory now under construction.

The builders there finished the project to create the first stage mining ground in a short time and are now vigorously pushing ahead the project to prepare the second one, earth scraping, the expansion of roads leading to the cutting site and the construction of dwelling houses, etc.

The project to lay new railway beds extending scores of ri (10 ri is 4 kilometres) has already been completed.

New mines of great significance in the national economy are being developed in Yonpung and Chaeyong Districts, too.

The Yonpung Branch mine of the 5 March Youth Mine now under construction in Yonpung District completed the construction of pits and buildings in the main and is at the stage of assembling equipment.

Projects are making rapid progress to expand the capacity of the existing mines. According to Kim Chae-hyon, director of the Construction Guidance Bureau of the Mining Industry Commission, projects to increase the production of phosphorite headings have been vigorously undertaken this year to bring about signal successes at Taedaeri, Ssangnyong, Pungnyon and other mines. The Taedaeri mine finished the construction of a large crushing ground, a sorting yard, the foundation project of an over 540 metre long belt-conveyor line and the production of pre-fab parts for the structural project.

When the expansion project of the ore dressing plant wound up, the mine's ore production capacity will grow 2.2 times.

The Ssangnyong mine has introduced a new building method which renders it possible to boost the effectiveness of investment, thus hastening the day of the commissioning of the expansion project.

Kim Chae-hyon said that the first-stage expansion project of the mine is expected to be completed in the first half of next year and then the production capacity of the mine will be more than double.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES NEED FOR INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION

SK080948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 2 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 December editorial: "Let Us Wage a More Vigorous Struggle to Increase Coal Production"]

[Text] One of the most important tasks for us today to vigorously accelerate the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the Sohae lockgate to conclude this year's battle brilliantly and to prepare for next year's production is to increase coal production. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should concentrate our efforts on the collieries of the Anju district, Sunchon district, Tokchon district, and Pukpu district--which have rich coal deposits and favorable mining conditions--and decisively increase coal production.

Coal is an important material and fuel for the chuche industry of our country. We must rapidly increase coal production so that we can more successfully carry out all the economic tasks set forth by the party and epochally improve the people's living standard. Our party has developed the processing industries, such as the metal, chemical, and construction material industries, with coal, which is found in rich deposits in our country, as raw materials and fuel. Under the correct leadership of our party, our own solid raw material and fuel base has been firmly formed in our country. Based on this, the processing industry has also been rapidly developed.

However, as scientific and technological development has resulted in an extensive use of coal in many fields and many new metal plants, chemical plants, thermal power plants, and cement plants have been built, the demand for coal has continuously increased. Coal is now required more and more everywhere. The demand for coal increases with each passing day not only from the thermal power plants and metal plants, but also from other industries regardless of whether they are centralized or local.

We should concentrate our efforts on the coal industry and satisfactorily meet the increasing demand for coal to increase production of electricity, which is the basic energy for production, to effectively meet the demand for steel goods and cement, which is increasing as major construction projects are in full-fledged progress, and to further increase the production of the people's consumer goods by keeping the light industrial plants in full operation.

It is now winter. More coal is needed to supply energy for production and for heating for residents. Judging from the present demand for the overall development of the people's economy and from prospective requirements, making concentrated efforts on the coal industry and increasing coal production is important work which adds luster to the significance of next year with the greatest labor success by brilliantly concluding all economic tasks set forth by the party, especially this year's battle, and by thoroughly preparing for production. Our party, therefore, has taken relevant measures and steps so that the state economic organizations can organize economic work on the principle of making everything serve coal production and plan and supervise the work, such as the allocation of labor and the supply of materials, by giving top priority to it.

The functionaries of all sectors and units of the people's economy should be well aware of the party's intent and vigorously organize and develop the struggle to increase the production of coal, the raw material and fuel of the chuche industry.

To decisively increase coal production, we must, above all, firmly adhere to and thoroughly implement the political requirements put forward by our party for the coal industrial sector. If we firmly adhere to and thoroughly implement the political requirements our party has put forward for the mining industrial sector, such as giving definite priority to geological surveys, stripping and tunneling, realizing technological revolution, and replacing the present mining equipment with large, modern, high speed equipment, we can continuously increase coal production.

The functionaries of all sectors and units of the people's economy should be aware that we can push ahead with the overall development of the people's economy more vigorously only when the progress of the coal industry is made faster than others, and should carry out without fail the political requirements put forward by the party. For this purpose, we should concentrate our investment in the coal industry. To the degree we invest, we can accelerate the geological survey work, stripping, and tunneling, and satisfactorily solve the problem of coal, which is the food for the chuche industry.

All sectors of the people's economy, especially the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, should maintain the principle of giving priority to coal production in investment as well, as demanded by the party, and give priority to coal mines in supplying materials and facilities, also giving priority to the coal industry in giving support by means of materials and labor.

Important in increasing coal production is the satisfactory production and supply of mining equipment. The machinery industrial sector should give major emphasis to the production of mining equipment, produce much highly efficient mining equipment, and send it to coal mines. The committees and ministries of the State Administration Council should supply the coal mines with sufficient quantities of facilities and materials necessary for the production of coal, such as hammer drills, rolled steel goods, and pit timber, and provide them with smaller tools in a timely manner. Meanwhile, they should better provide the geological survey sector with material and the technological base so that it can increase coal production in a prospective manner and plan and supervise the economic organizational work in conformity with the deepening of the collieries.

The fundamental masters who should adhere to and implement the political tasks which the party has put forward for the coal industrial sector are the functionaries and colliers of the coal mines. No matter how large the outside support may be and no matter how well the facilities and materials may be supplied, if the masters do not play their proper role, they can hardly implement the party's political requirements thoroughly and continuously increase coal production. If the masters are aware of the importance of the task entrusted to them, enhance the responsibility-mindedness and role, and highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they can well overcome the difficulties they may encounter. This is proven by the experience of many collieries which have continuously increased coal production under the same conditions of production and supply. The functionaries and workers of all coal mines should have the sense of honor and pride in being assigned to the first work process of production and always and responsibly carry out the work assigned to them. All the functionaries of coal mines should maintain close ties with relevant sectors and units and give priority to the work of supplying equipment and materials and open a breakthrough, based on the enthusiasm of the colliers, for the present production of coal and for prospective production.

In particular, the functionaries of coal mines should plan and supervise the labor administration work in conformity with their own reality as demanded by the party to make more of the labor of the indirect and nonproduction sector participate in the basic production sector and in the face work so that the production of coal per head can be increased decisively.

All the functionaries and workers of the coal industrial sector should uphold the party's slogan concerning the acceleration of the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the Sohae lockgate and actively explore and mobilize the reserves so that they can effect a new upsurge in the production of coal.

South Pyongan Province shares a very large and important position in the production of coal. Coal production should be increased in South Pyongan Province to further increase production in thermal power plants and metal plants and to further enhance the people's living standard by normalizing production in the light industrial plants at a high level. To build and effectively manage and operate the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, it is important to increase coal production in South Pyongan Province. South Pyongan Province should take necessary steps for the existing coal mines to increase coal production, grasp the status of coal mines, expand their capacity if necessary, and make efforts to build new collieries when necessary.

In this way, the coal production target our party has given South Pyongan Province should be attained without fail.

The backup supply work is nothing less than political work. Our party trusts the colliers—who work in the most important sector—expresses great expectations of them, and demands that their living always will be looked after. The relevant sectors and units should meticulously plan and supervise the backup supply work for the colliers. The fishery sector and other relevant sectors should give priority to sending the collieries the fish that have been caught, supply them with nutrients according to regulation, and set up measures to satisfactorily solve all problems of life, including housing for the colliers.

To vigorously wage the struggle to increase coal production is the most important and urgent task of all the tasks entrusted to us today. Party organizations at all levels of all sectors of the people's economy should place priority [words indistinct] evoke party members and workers to struggle to increase coal production. In particular, the party organizations should uphold the party's will to support the coal mines labor-wise and responsibly organize and conduct this work to ensure that the coal industrial sector secures the necessary work force better so that a new great upsurge can be effected in coal production.

/8309

CSO: 4110/050

BRIEFS

CHONGSAN FARM PRODUCTION--Pyongyang 1 December (KCNA)--A rich harvest has visited this year again Chongsan-ri, a historical place where the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method were created. The Chongsan cooperative farm has overfulfilled this year's production plan, 100.5 percent in crops, 104 percent in vegetables, 137 percent in meat, 101 percent in eggs, 100.2 percent in fruit and 107.4 percent in cocoons. This year's farming was summed up and an average of 11.5 tons of grain and a large sum of money were shared out to each member household on 30 November. Despite the continued unfavorable weather caused by the cold front, farmers did farming in strict accordance with the requirements of the chuche method of farming. Upholding the party's agriculture-first policy, they have striven to obtain new land and increase the fertility of land. They made an effective use of the existing means of mechanization and chemicalization and contrived 10 more kinds of highly efficient farm machiens. In this way they mechanized labor-consuming work to do farming qualitatively in proper time and finished harvesting and thrashing over 10 days earlier than last year. The farmers who have received a rich share are hastening preparations for next year's farming. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 2 Dec 86 SK] /12232

CO-OPS ACCOUNT SETTLEMENT--Pyongyang 5 December (KCNA)--Cooperative farms in Mangyongday District, Pyongyang, shared out a rich harvest. The agricultural working people of the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm reaped over 8 tons 830 kilograms of rice and more than 10 tons 520 kilograms of maize from each hectare this year doing a scientific and technical farming as required by the chuche farming method. The Chilgol, Wollo, Yongsan, Pongsu and many other cooperative farms in the district overfulfilled the state assignments on all indices including grain, vegetables, fruits and meat. A year-end account settlement and income distribution have been held on these farms. One sub-workteam of the Chilgol Cooperative Farm lifted the per hectare rice yield to more than 9 tons 140 kilograms. The Yongsan Cooperative Farm boosted the per hectare yield 540 kilograms in rice and over 1 ton in maize above last year by increasing the proportion of the work done by machines. As a result, 6 tons 470 kilograms of grain and 5,456 won in cash on an average went to each household on the farm. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 5 Dec 86 SK] /12232

CHONGJIN THERMAL POWER PLANT--Pyongyang 8 December (KCNA)--The modern Chongjin thermal power plant has been built. Its commissioning has made it possible to meet more satisfactorily the demand of the industrial establishments in the

northern region including the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex for electric power and introduce a central heating system in Chongjin, and it will contribute to the attainment of the 100,000 million kwh goal of power. The great leader President Kim Il-song chose the site of the Chongjin thermal power plant and wisely led its construction under a far-reaching plan and visited it in July to indicate the direction of its development. Giving working guidance to the plant, dear Comrade Kil Chong-il took measures to increase the power output at the already assembled generators to the maximum and, at the same time, hasten the assembling of new ones. Soviet specialists and technicians participated in the construction of the plant and devoted their selfless efforts. The commissioning ceremony of the power plant was held on 7 December. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 8 Dec 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4100/069

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BENIN PRESIDENT, DELEGATION VISIT PYONGYANG

Benin President Pays Call on Kim Il-song

SK071206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 7 December (KCNA)--Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council, paid a courtesy call today on Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were members of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin--Girigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the External Relations Commission, of the Central Committee of the party and minister of equipment and transport; Martin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Press and Propaganda Commission, of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Mono Provincial State Administration Committee; Joseph Degla, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and second vice-president of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Justin Gnidehou, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Commission of State Planning, Finance and Budget of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Francois Codjo Azodogbehou, member of the Central Committee, and second vice-chairman of the Rural Development Commission, of the party; Soule Dankoro, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of trade, handicraft and tourism; Morou Ben Akibouh, member of the Central Committee of the party and member of the National Bureau of the Committee for the Safeguarding of the Benin Revolution; Ali Houdou, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of information and communications; Rafiatou Karinou, member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Benin Organization of Revolutionary Women; Taofiqui Maliky, member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Local Organs Commission of the State Power of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Pierre Osho, member of the Central Committee of the party and secretary general of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Cosme Deguenon, Benin ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and others.

Also present were Pak Song-cho, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Dim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yi Hak-chol, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission; and Kim Song-hwan, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Benin.

President Kim Il-song had a warm and friendly conversation with President Mathieu Kerekou.

Pak Song-chol Greets Kerekou

SK071049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 7 December (KCNA)--The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by his excellency Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council, arrived here today by a special plane for an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and other party and government cadres.

President Mathieu Kerekou was warmly welcomed at the airport by thousands of people.

Kerekou Lays Wreath at Martyrs Cemetery

SK071137 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 7 December (KCNA)--President Mathieu Kerekou who is heading the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin on an official goodwill visit to Korea laid a wreath at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt Taesong on 7 December.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were President Mathieu Kerekou and the members of the delegation.

Pak Song-Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and officials concerned were present on the occasion.

After the national anthems of Korea and Benin were played President Mathieu Kerekou laid a wreath at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery to the strains of the wreath-laying music.

The guests observed a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who had laid down their priceless lives for the sacred cause of the liberation of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people.

A march-past of the guard of honor of the Korean People's Army was reviewed.

The guests went round the cemetery.

Beninese President Visits Mangyongdae

SK081054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 8 December (KCNA)—President Mathieu Kerekou who is heading a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin on an official goodwill visit to Korea went to Mangyongdae on the afternoon of 8 December.

The president and his party were briefed on the immortal story associated with the old home of President Kim Il-song while seeing with keen interest the mementoes preserved in the historical house.

President Mathieu Kerekou posed for a souvenir picture after going round the old home.

Then he planted a tree.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and other officials concerned.

Leaders at Kim Il-song Banquet

SK100830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arranged a grand banquet in welcome of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin led by His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin Central Committee, president of the People's Republic of Benin, and chairman of the National Executive Council, now on an official goodwill visit to our country, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of 8 December.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall together with His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, all the participants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song spoke at the banquet.

His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou spoke next.

Participating in the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; functionaries from offices concerned; and Kim Song-hwan, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Benin.

The banquet was held in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendliness.

Kerekou Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK090527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)--Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council, on an official goodwill visit to Korea leading the Benin party and state delegation presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The gift was handed on 8 December.

Benin Delegation Tours West Sea Barrage

SK091049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)--The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin led by President Mathieu Kerekou now on an official goodwill visit to Korea, inspected the West Sea barrage today.

Making a round of the swing bridge, locks, main dyke and so on, the guests expressed deep admiration at the Korean people's achievement in the grand nature-remaking project.

They enjoyed a bird's-eye view of the barrage from the observation tower.

The delegation also visited the Taean heavy machine complex.

While being briefed about the growth of the complex as a large machine industrial base, the guests went round the main processes of production.

The delegation went to see the exhibition of successes in socialist construction.

It was accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and officials concerned.

Delegation Visits Sites in Pyongyang

SK101039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin led by President Mathieu Kerekou now on an official goodwill visit to Korea inspected the grand People's Study House this afternoon.

While going round the book-issuing stand, reading rooms and lecture rooms of the study house, the guests expressed deep admiration at the policy and loving care of the Workers' Party of Korea for realising the intellectualization of the whole of society.

They mounted the balcony of the study house and enjoyed a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang which has been built in a magnificent and splendid way.

They they went to see the exhibition of agricultural science of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

They saw with keen interest the exhibits intensively showing the brilliant successes achieved in applying the chuche farming method founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The guests visited the University of National Economy and the Pyongyang Rungra Boy's Senior Middle School this morning.

They were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-Chol and personages concerned.

Kerekou, Pak Song-chol View Performance

SK100418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)--A music and dance performance was given by artists of the Pibada Opera Troupe this evening at the Mansudae Art Theatre in honour of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin led by Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council, now on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

President Mathieu Kerekou and the members of his delegation and the suite were invited to appreciate the performance.

Seeing the performance in their company were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and personages concerned and working people in the city.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

The epilogue was the song and dance "song of Korea-Benin Friendship."

A portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Mathieu Kerekou appeared on the background of the stage and actors and actresses in national costumes of Korea and Benin danced a friendship dance, singing in chorus songs of the two countries.

President Mathieu Kerekou, in company with Vice-President Pak Song-chol, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the performers and posed for a photograph with them.

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CSO: 4100/069

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS AT FURNITURE PLANT

SK091143 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 6 Dec 86

["Congratulatory address" by Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to the DPRK at the inauguration ceremony of the Pyongyang Furniture Complex on 5 December—with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording in Romanian fading into Korean] Respected comrades: This significant inauguration ceremony today is a source of the excellent relations which exist in many domains between our two countries and is the excellent fruition of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK.

It is very clear to each of us that the friendly relations forged between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, our great leaders, played a decisive role in deepening such excellent relations.

Through many meetings, our leaders wisely and skillfully analyzed the potentials in the national economy of our two countries and reached an agreement to use and combine these potentials in the interest of the two countries. [end recording]

He continued: The plant which begins operation today is a demonstration of mutual assistance and solidarity between friendly socialist countries and clearly shows the aspirations for peace of the people of the two countries. While some countries are building rocket launchers and making preparations for an offensive, the two countries are building economic facilities to provide the people with more civilized and more dignified living conditions.

The speaker also noted: [Begin recording] We who are living together with you, have realized that the Korean people want peace and are building a socialist system both materially and morally by devoting their wisdom and passion under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

On the occasion of this inauguration ceremony, I wish the leading members and employees of this plant good health in the name of the Embassy of Romania in Pyongyang and hope that together with the workers of the DPRK, you fulfill the planned tasks assigned you so that you contribute to developing the national economy of Korea which is designed to upgrade the living condition of all the people in your country.

Taking this significant opportunity, we sincerely wish, together with you, Comrades Kim Il-song and Nicolae Ceausescu, good health and long life.
[applause]

We also sincerely wish Comrade Kim Chong-il, dear leader of the Korean people, good health and long life. [applause]

At the same time, we wish all of you good health and most brilliant success in operating this plant. Thank you. [End recording] [applause]

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CSO: 4110/050

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION—Pyongyang 1 December (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on 1 December received the visiting delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia headed by its President Nenad Bucin. Present on the occasion were Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Ho Chong-suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yu Ho-chun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and Yugoslav Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Miodrag Bogicevic. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 1 Dec 86 SK] /12232

CULTURAL INTERCHANGE PLAN—Pyongyang 1 December (KCNA)—A 1987-1988 plan for cultural interchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing on 29 November. The plan was signed by a Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Song Muwen, Chinese vice-minister of culture. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 1 Dec 86 SK] /12232

DELEGATION TO PRC—Pyongyang 2 December (KCNA)—A Korean delegation of university directors headed by Yim Kon-pol, director of the University of Construction and Machine Building Materials, and a delegation of the State General Bureau of tourism of Korea headed by Han Pyong-un, its deputy director general, left Pyongyang Tuesday for a visit to China. A delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Health headed by its Vice-Minister Georgiy Khlyabich, a delegation of the Lawyers Association of the GDR headed by Gunter Sarge, chairman of the Lawyers Association and president of the Supreme Court of the GDR, a Bulgarian Government cultural delegation headed by Stoyan Konstantinov and Nelli Semyonova, deputy editor of the Soviet "Russian language" Publishing House, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. The delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the delegation of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade of the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Academy of National Economy under the USSR Council of Ministers, the delegation of the Ministry of Fisheries of the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korean Friendship and the delegation of Japanese Men of Culture left for home on (?) December. [Text] [Pyongyang KNCA in English 1034 GMT 2 Dec 86 SK] /12232

DELEGATIONS TO CUBA, POLAND—Pyongyang 3 December (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korean Union of Architects headed by Kim Ung-sang, chairman of the State Construction Commission and chairman of the Central Committee of the Union, to visit Cuba, and a SPRK delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by Yo Song-Kyun, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, to visit Poland left Pyongyang Wednesday by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 3 Dec 86 SK] /12232

GDR DELEGATION ARRIVES—Pyongyang 6 December (KCNA)—A delegation of the Children's Palace of the German Democratic Republic headed by Kurt Franz, director of the Mernst Thaelmann Children's Palace, arrived here Friday. The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which had visited Hungary, the delegation of the Korean Writers Union which had visited Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR, the delegation of the Foreign Language Press Group of Korea which had visited Romania and Bulgaria and the delegation of the Kim Chaek University of Technology which had visited the GDR returned home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 6 Dec 86 SK] /12232

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION BRINGS GIFT—Pyongyang 2 December (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the visiting delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. Head of the delegation Nenad Bucin, president of the Federal Conference of the Alliance, handed the gift to an official concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 2 Dec 86 SK] /12232

JOINT SOVIET UNIVERSITY ACCORD—Pyongyang 2 December (KCNA)—An agreement on scientific cooperation between the University of National Economy of Korea and the Academy of National Economy under the USSR Council of Ministers was signed here Monday. The agreement was signed by Yi Mun-chun, vice-president of the university, and Nikolay Laverov, first vice-president of the academy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 2 Dec 86 SK] /12232

SOVIET PUBLISHING GROUP—Pyongyang 2 December (KCNA)—Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Monday with the delegation of the Soviet State Committee for publishing, printing and book trade headed by its Vice-Chairman Vasilii Slastyonenko. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 2 Dec 86 SK] /12232

UAE VICE PRESIDENT GREETED—Pyongyang 2 December (KCNA)—Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Rashid Ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice-president and premier of the United Arab Emirates, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the National Day of the country. The message expresses the belief that the state relations between the two countries would favorably develop and sincerely wishes him good health and his country prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 2 Dec 86 SK] /12232

AFRICA REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY NOTED—Pyongyang 2 December (KCNA)—A meeting was held Monday in Pyongyang to mark the 28th anniversary of the proclamation of

the Central Africa Republic. Present at the meeting were Kim Pong-ul, minister of labour administration and chairman of the Korea-Central Africa Republic Friendship Association, and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 2 Dec 86 SK] /12232

JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION--Pyongyang 2 December (KCNA)--Comrade Ho Tam met and had friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Chuji Kuno, liberal democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the League. Present on the occasion were Kim U-chong, deputy to the Supreme people's assembly and chairman of the Association for the Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship, and others. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 2 Dec 86 SK] /12232

HONORARY DEGREE TO KIM IL-SONG--Pyongyang 3 December (KCNA)--A meeting for conveying the diploma and medal of honorary doctorate of Chiclayo University awarded to the great leader President Kim Il-song was held at the university on 23 November. Present at the meeting were a representative of the Peruvian Government, a representative of Lambayeque Province, the mayor of Chiclayo, the president of Chiclayo University, the president of the National University of Chiclayo, the governor of Lambayeque Province and other officials of the province and the city, professors and citizens, more than 200 all told. The chief of the DPRK Trade Mission in Peru was invited to the meeting. The diploma and Medal of Honorary doctorate were handed to the chief of the DPRK trade mission. Speaking at the meeting the president of Chiclayo University said the successes the Korean people have made under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song, the great leader and guide, in a short period of 40 years are an example for the Peruvian people. And he highly praised the imperishable feats of President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 3 Dec 86 SK] /12232

MEDALS TO SOVIET MILITARY GROUP--Pyongyang 4 December (KCNA)--A ceremony for awarding orders and medals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the members of the Political Workers Delegation of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR was held Wednesday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. After a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee was read out, Vice-President Pak Song-Chol awarded the orders and medals to the members of the delegation. Order of national flag first class was awarded to head of the delegation General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the General Political Department of the army and naval fleet of the USSR, Order of Friendship First Class to the members of the delegation. Orders and medals were also awarded to others of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 4 Dec 86 SK] /12232

GIFT TO PDRY--Pyongyang 3 December (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a gift to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The gift was conveyed with a due ceremony in Aden on 26 November. Speaking for the occasion, the minister of agriculture of the PDRY said the relations of friendship between the PDRY and DPRK have deep historical roots. The gift sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song marked an important occasion in further developing these relations, he stated. He wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. In his speech the president of the Supreme Council of Sports expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the name of the Yemeni Socialist Party, government and sportsmen. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 4 Dec 86 SK] /12232

OUTGOING AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Pyongyang 4 December (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 4 December received Wolfgang Wolte, Austrian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Austrian Embassy. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 4 Dec 86 SK] /12232

GREETINGS TO THAI KING--Pyongyang 4 December (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 3 December sent a message of greetings to Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand, on the occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom of Thailand. In the message President Kim Il-song sincerely wished the king good health and happiness as well as him and his people greater success in their work for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 4 Dec 86 SK] /12232

MALI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang 4 December (KCNA)--Korean Ambassador to Mali Pak Chun-kil presented his credentials on 28 November to Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to president Moussa Traore. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 4 Dec 86 SK] /12232

GREETINGS TO FINLAND'S KOIVISTO--Pyongyang 5 December (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on 5 December to Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, on the 69th anniversary of the independence of Finland. In his message President Kim Il-song sincerely wishes President Mauno Koivisto and the Finnish people great success in their work for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 5 Dec 86 SK] /12232

GREETINGS TO TOGOLESE CONGRESS--Pyongyang 5 December (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 4 December to the Fourth Congress of the Togolese People's Rally. The Fourth Congress of Togolese People's Rally is a historical event of weighty importance in the efforts of your rally to further strengthen itself, consolidate the independence of the country and achieve national unity and solidarity under the correct leadership of his excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the outstanding leader of the Togolese people, the message says: Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the parties and peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in future in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for independence, the message sincerely wishes the congress great success in its work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 5 Dec 86 SK] /12232

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS GDR ENVOY--Pyongyang 5 December (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol met and had a conversation with Kari-Heinz Kern, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Korea, Thursday when the latter paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 5 Dec 86 SK] /12232

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU MEETS TECHNICIANS--Pyongyang 5 December (KCNA)--Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of

Socialist Ethiopia, met Korean Ambassador to his country Sok Tae-uk and Korean agro-technicians on 28 November. The chairman expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his deep concern and care for the solution of the food problem in Ethiopia. Referring to the steps taken by the Ethiopian party and government for self-sufficiency in food, he said remarkable successes have been registered in the places where Korean technicians were rendering cooperation. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 6 Dec 86 SK] /12232

GUINEA PRESIDENT MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang 6 December (KCNA)--Guinean President Lansana Conte met Korean Ambassador to his country Kim Chin-ki on 1 December. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to the Guinean president. The Guinean president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He extended heartfelt thanks in the name of the Guinean Government and people to President Kim Il-song for his unsparing support to the Guinean people's struggle for national reconstruction. The cooperation rendered by the Korean people for the agricultural development of Guinea is greatly conducive to the Guinean people's struggle for the solution of the food problem, he said, and stressed: The government and people of Guinea have invariably supported and will continue to support in future, too, the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification. He said the Guinean Government highly estimated and fully supported the proposals of President Kim Il-song for national reunification [word indistinct] proposals to ease the tensions and guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 6 Dec 86 SK] /12232

ROMANIAN ASSISTANCE FOR FURNITURE FACTORY--Pyongyang 6 December (KCNA)--The Pyongyang General Furniture Factory has been built. It is a modern factory. All its production processes from lumbering to the production of wood shavings boards, plywood and furniture are mechanized and automated. It produces quilt cases, tall chest-of-drawers, cupboards and many other kinds of furniture and wood shavings boards and plywood to contribute to the betterment of people's lives. This factory is associated with the cooperation and efforts of the fraternal Romanian people and technicians. The commissioning ceremony of the factory was held on 5 December. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 6 Dec 86 SK] /12232

CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang 6 December (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings Saturday to Andre Kolingba upon his election as president of the Central African Republic. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message wishes him greater success in his future work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 6 Dec 86 SK] /12232

IVORY COAST PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang 6 December (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 5 December sent a message to Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of Cote d'Ivoire, greeting the National Day of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire. In his message President Kim Il-song wished his excellency Felxi Houphouet-Boigny and the people of Cote d'Ivoire greater success in their endeavours for the unity of the nation and the prosperity of the country and expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would further develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 6 Dec 86 SK] /12232

HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION—Pyongyang 6 December (KCNA)—A delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth League led by Laszlo Domonkos, secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on 5 December by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 6 Dec 86 SK] /12232

JOINT SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT—Pyongyang 6 December (KCNA)—A 1987-1990 agreement on scientific cooperation between the construction and building materials branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Academy of Construction Science of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin. The agreement was signed by Pyon Ung-hui, director of the construction and building materials branch, and Hans Frize, president of the Academy of Construction Science. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 6 Dec 86 SK] /12232

USSR REPLY—Pyongyang 7 December (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 30 November in reply to his message of greetings sent to the Soviet party and state leaders on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reply message says: We firmly believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two states based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will constantly strengthen and develop in future, too. To further expand and deepen these relations in accordance with the spirit of the agreement reached at the top-level meeting in Moscow in October last is in accord with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and will prove conducive to their common struggle against imperialism and for peace and security in Asia and the whole world. We wish you and the entire working people of the DPRK new great success in socialist construction, in fulfilling the tasks set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the Korean people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 7 Dec 86 SK] /12232

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT MEETS ENVOY—Pyongyang 8 December (KCNA)—Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, met Korean Ambassador to his country Pak Myong-ku on 30 November. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his best wishes for longevity to them. Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between Pakistan and Korea are developing favourably, he said he could not forget the impressions he got during his visit to Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 8 Dec 86 SK] /12232

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TOGO—Pyongyang 8 December (KCNA)—Newly-appointed Korean Ambassador to Togo Kim Chan-yong presented credentials to Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema on 3 December. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Gnassingbe Eyadema. [Word indistinct] for this and asked the ambassador to forward his friendly and

fraternal greetings to them. He said intimacy between his excellency most respected great President Kim Il-song and himself had further deepened and the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Togo and Korea excellently developed. He further said: His excellency great President Kim Il-song has rendered distinguished services to the development of the non-aligned movement and the Third World countries. I and the Togolese people sincerely wish the respected leader President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The Korean people who regard the reunification of the country as the cherished desire of the nation have achieved success in the work for the reunification of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 8 Dec 86 SK] /12232

JOINT-USSR PUBLIC HEALTH—Pyongyang 8 December (KCNA)—The 1987-1990 plan for cooperation between the Ministries of Public Health of Korea and the Soviet Union in the field of public health and medical science was signed in Pyongyang Sunday. It was signed by Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health, and Georgiy Khlyabich, vice-minister of public health of the Soviet Union, who is heading the Soviet Public Health Ministry delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0545 GMT 8 Dec 86 SK] /12232

JOINT BULGARIA COOPERATION ACCORD—Pyongyang 8 December (KCNA)—The 1987-1990 plan for Korea-Bulgaria inter-governmental cultural and scientific cooperation was signed in Pyongyang on 7 December. Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Pyon Sung-Tok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and officials concerned and on the Bulgarian side were the members of the Bulgarian Government Cultural Delegation headed by Stoyan Konstantinov and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Hubchev. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546 GMT 8 Dec 86 SK] /12232

IVORY COAST NATIONAL DAY—Pyongyang 8 December (KCNA)—Papers here Sunday observed the National Day of Cote d'Ivoire. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The people of Cote d'Ivoire liberated themselves from the colonial rule with their own struggle and are now advancing along the road of building a new life. The [friendly relations?] between Korea and Cote d'Ivoire have developed in the idea of independence, friendship and peace since the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries in October 1984. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says the Korean people will do as ever all they can to expand and develop the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries in various fields. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0542 GMT 8 Dec 86 SK] /12232

YIM CHUN-CHU MEETS GDR DELEGATION—Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)—Vice-President Yim Chun-chu on 8 December met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the Lawyers Association of the GDR headed by Gunter Sarge, chairman of the association and president of the Supreme Court of the GDR. Present on the occasion were Choe Chang-hon, chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, and Joachim Elsner, councillor of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 9 Dec 86 SK] /12232

AFGHAN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Abdul Wakil upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop as ever, the message sincerely wishes him success at his new post. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 9 Dec 86 SK] /12232

GREETINGS TO TOGOLESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 7 December to Gnassingbe Eyadema upon the latter's reelection as national president of the Togolese People's Rally. The message noted that the reelection of Gnassingbe Eyadema as national president at the Fourth Congress of the Togolese People's Rally successfully held amid the keen interest of the Togolese people was an expression of the deep trust of the entire members of the Togolese People's Rally and the Togolese people. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the parties and peoples of the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished Gnassingbe Eyadema great success in his responsible work for consolidating national independence and unity and building a new prospering Togo. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 10 Dec 86 SK] /12232

WPK GREETINGS TO MPLA-WORKERS' PARTY--Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 9 December to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the popular liberation movement of Angola and the 9th anniversary of the founding of the MPLA-Workers' Party. The message said the founding of the popular liberation movement and its development into the MPLA-Workers' Party were a political event of weighty significance in the struggle to carry out the historic cause of national liberation in Angola, consolidate the country's independence and build socialist. The message warmly congratulated the MPLA-Workers' Party on its successes in the struggle to frustrate the vicious moves of the reactionaries at home and abroad, defend the gains of the revolution and rebuild the national economy since its founding and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 10 Dec 86 SK] /12232

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGY GROUP--Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--A Korean Government scientific and technological delegation headed by Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, left Pyongyang on 10 December to visit Romania and Bulgaria. The delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union left for home today. ["Visits"] [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 10 Dec 86 SK] /12232

JOINT-GDR WRITERS UNION PLAN--Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--The 1987-1990 working plan for friendship and cooperation between the Korean and GDR Writers Unions was signed in Berlin. It was signed by Chong Tok-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union, and G. Henniger, first secretary of the GDR Writers Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 10 Dec 86 SK] /12232

CYPRUS PARTY OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 4 December to Ezekias Papaioannou on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Progressive Party of the Working People. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two parties will further strengthen and develop in the future, the message heartily wishes the CPPWP and its general secretary bigger success in their work to implement the decisions of the 16th Party Congress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 10 Dec 86 SK] /12232

HUNGARIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 9 December met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union headed by Secretary of its Central Committee Laszlo Domonkos. Present on the occasion were Choe Su-il, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Janos Taraba, Hungarian Ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 10 Dec 86 SK] /12232

YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY--Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--A soldiers meeting was held on 9 December at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army. Present there on invitation were ambassador to Korea Miodrag Bogicevic and military attache Radosav Gjorgjevic. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 10 Dec 86 SK] /12232

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE MISSION MEETING--On 2 December, the trade mission of our country to the USSR held a friendly meeting. Invited were deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union (Oleg Kurnov), presidents of trading companies, and other concerned functionaries. The functionaries of the trade mission of our country to the USSR also attended the meeting. Hong Hak-su, chief of the trade mission of our country, spoke on this occasion. Commenting on the significance of the historic goodwill visit to the Soviet Union made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last October, he stated that the goodwill visit to the Soviet Union made recently by the respected and beloved leader has become a historic occasion which has further extensively expanded and developed [words indistinct] ties between Korea and the Soviet Union--ties which have reached a new stage of development since the summit meeting between Korea and the Soviet Union in May 1984 in Moscow--and a great event which has much more expanded and developed the cooperative relations between the two countries. At the same time, he expressed the firm belief that the meeting, held under circumstances in which the friendly and cooperative ties between two countries reached a new stage of development, would contribute to further expanding and strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries. The participants in the meeting were shown the documentary film of our country "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Makes a Friendly Visit to the Soviet Union." [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Dec 86] /8309

JOINT ALBANIAN PROTOCOL--Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments between the government of the DPRK and the PSRA for 1987 was signed in Tirana on 4 December. It was signed by Kang Chong-mo, vice-minister of foreign trade of Korea, and Marko Xega, vice-minister of foreign trade of Albania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 10 Dec 86 SK] /12232

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